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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1930.

JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

At 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Medical Officer of Health :
JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health (also Medical Superintendent of City General Hospital,
and Nether Edge Hospital and Medical Officer, Firvale House and
Herries Road, etc. Homes) :*

JAMES CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent of City Hospitals for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis :
H. J. EGERTON H. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Hospital for Crippled Children and Surgical
Tuberculosis Officer :*

C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :
H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.

Visiting Obstetrician :
W. W. KING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity) :
MARGARET B. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Veterinary Inspector :
WILLIAM TWEED, M.R.C.S., D.V.S.M.

Public Analyst :
JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Consultants, Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, etc., discharging special duties for the
Health Committee :—*

- 9 Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare.
- Consultant Gynæcologist at Maternity Clinic.
- Consultant—Maternal Mortality.
- Dental Surgeon to expectant mothers.
- Dental Surgeon to Children's Homes and Boarded-out Children.
- 8 Medical Officers of Venereal Disease Clinics of the four Voluntary Hospitals.
- Consultant under Mental Deficiency Acts.
- 32 District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts (also act as Public
Vaccinators).
- 5 Medical Officers in connection with Children's Homes and Scattered Homes.

Other Officers :—

- 2 Assistant Veterinary Inspectors.
- 1 Meat Inspector.
- 3 Meat Detention Officers—Abattoir.
- 2 Food and Drugs Inspectors.
- 5 Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors.
- 27 District Sanitary Inspectors.
- Chief Woman Inspector.
- 26 Women Inspectors.
- Chief Tuberculosis Inspector.
- 4 Tuberculosis Inspectors.
- 5 Smoke Abatement Inspectors (serving Sheffield and Rotherham Regional Area).
- 14 Vaccination Officers.
- Superintendent and Matron, Herries Road, etc. Homes.
- Superintendent and Matron, Fulwood Cottage Homes.
- Matron of Girls' Training Home.
- Inspector to Boarded-Out Children.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (as extended April 1, 1929)	..	..	..	..	34,151 acres.
Population—Census 1931 (provisional)	..	..	..	..	511,742
Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings at Census 1921 (area as extended)					
In Occupation	..	..	..	..	110,228
Not in Occupation	..	..	..	..	2,170
				————	112,398
Rateable Value (October, 1930)	.....	.....	..	..	£2,674,142
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (October, 1930)	..	..			£10,335

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births (Legitimate) ..	7,570 ..	3,835	3,735 ..	} Birth Rate, 15·1
„ (Illegitimate) ..	261 ..	133	128 ..	
Deaths ..	5,675 ..	3,086	2,589 ..	Death Rate, 11·0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—from sepsis ..				15
				from other causes 25
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate ..	65.	Illegitimate ..	115.	Total .. 67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		..	..	.. 67
Whooping Cough (all ages)		..	..	.. 33
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)		..	..	.. 47

TOWN HALL,

SHEFFIELD,

JULY, 1931.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith my first Annual Report on the Health of the City.

It will be observed that the General Death Rate is the lowest ever recorded for the City. There was a very low mortality from epidemic disease and record low death rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and bronchitis. Infantile mortality was also a low record.

After going to print, the Preliminary Report of the Census of England and Wales, 1931, was issued by the Registrar General. This gives the Sheffield population as 511,742, which has to be compared with 511,696 for the Census of 1921, the increase being 46.

With regard to the Census of 1921, it has to be stated that the date was postponed from 24th April to 19th June, by which date many of the ordinary residents of Sheffield were away from home on holiday, and the Registrar General recognising this circumstance, made an adjustment of the Census figure when estimating the mid-year population which he put down as 519,239, an addition of 7,571 having been made to the Census figure. When this circumstance is taken into consideration, the increase of 46 which is shown in the Preliminary Report of the Census is converted into a decrease of over 7,000.

The population estimate upon which the calculations in this Report have been made is 518,000, the figure which the Registrar General advised should be used. The difference between this figure and the 1931 Census figure, namely 6,258 represents an error of a little over 1 per cent., so that the rates given in this Report are incorrect to this extent ; for example, the General Death Rate for Sheffield is given as 10.96 which, when corrected on the basis of the new population figure, is found to be 11.09. The difference of 0.13 per 1,000 of the population may be said to be negligible and the statement in the body of this report with reference to 1930 death rate being a *record* one holds good.

The most important feature of the year was the transfer of the Poor Law functions of the Board of Guardians to the Council under the Local Government Act, 1929. From the standpoint of Public Health the transfer was very simple in Sheffield, as for many years the Guardians had worked in the closest co-operation with the Public Health Committee of the City. In the treatment of Tuberculosis more than half the beds in the City were situated in the Guardians' Hospitals and managed by them for the Health Committee. Further, the only maternity beds that the Health Committee possessed were situated in one of the Guardians' Hospitals ; also, for well over twenty years the Sheffield Guardians had separated the hospital from the institution and had a completely separate staff. The hospitals were equipped on modern lines and offered facilities for up-to-date treatment of the sick. When it was decided that the treatment of the sick should be under the control of the Health Committee, no alterations were required and the hospitals were simply transferred as working units.

Under the new Act it is the duty of the Health Committee to consider the health of the City in its widest aspects and to consult with voluntary organisations with a view to the best possible co-ordination in the treatment of the sick. In June 1929 the Sheffield Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals Joint Advisory Committee was formed, and after a general survey of the hospital accommodation, proceeded to consider future requirements. These discussions have continued on amicable lines up to the present time and definite plans for extension and co-operation have been unanimously agreed upon. A detailed account of these plans will be found in the appropriate sections. The Board of Guardians had a

very efficient system of caring for poor children, some in Scattered Homes and some in a colony of Cottage Homes, and these also were taken over by the Health Committee, together with the staff. The infants under three were maintained in a separate block in the grounds of Firvale House. This building and its administration was taken over by the Children's Homes, so that there are now no children in the institution of the Public Assistance Committee.

A Girls' Training Home for preparing older girls for domestic service and other work was taken over, but latterly it was decided to revert to the previous system by which the training was carried out in the Children's Homes and the Training Home has been closed.

During the year the maternity service of the City has been co-ordinated; an Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity) has been appointed and steps have been taken to unify and supplement the whole of the ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers. They first attend the Central Ante-natal Clinic for examination and those requiring hospital treatment are allocated to one or other of the Hospitals. Thereafter they attend the Ante-natal Clinic at the Hospital where they are to be confined. In this way the same medical and nursing staff follow the cases through to the post-natal clinic.

As regards Housing, a general survey was made of the housing conditions of the City and a scheme was submitted to the Council. This scheme, which was agreed to, provides for the demolition annually of 500 insanitary houses, partly by means of clearance areas and partly by individual unfit houses, over a period of five years.

The general work of the Health Department has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. I wish, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and my colleagues on the staff, for assistance and encouragement during my first year of office.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—The general death rate was the lowest on record and lower than the rate for England and Wales. The Comparative Mortality table which appears on page 22 of this report shows that Sheffield had again actually improved its position among the large towns of England and Wales as regards its death rate.

The Infantile Mortality rate was the lowest on record.

The Tuberculosis death rate was the lowest on record. Sheffield's satisfactory position in the list of large towns was well maintained during the year 1930. The death rate from Pneumonia and Bronchitis was the lowest on record.

The mortality rate among Children under two years of age from Diarrhoeal diseases was the lowest yet recorded.

The Maternal Mortality rate showed a well-marked improvement on the four preceding years.

There was a further increase in the mortality from Cancer which was the highest on record for Sheffield.

AREA.—The area of the City as extended on 1st April, 1929, is 34,151 acres.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General in computing his estimate of the population for mid-year 1930, intimated his intention to take into account the populations as ascertained by the 1931 Census and that the 1930 estimate would not therefore be available before the end of June. He suggested using the 1929 estimate for Annual Report calculations in order that there might be no delay and this course has been adopted, all calculations being based on the 1929 population estimate—518,000.

With regard to the figures showing the distribution of population of Registration Sub-Districts and Sections, which appear in Table V., the estimates have been based upon the 1921 Census, with additions in respect of new houses erected in these areas since 1921, and a pro rata reduction to bring the total down to the new estimate of the Registrar General.

TABLE A.—*Censuses 1911 and 1921. Percentage of each sex in quinquennial age groups.*

Ages	1911		1921	
	Percentages		Percentages	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—4	12.0	11.8	—10.0	—9.3
5—9	11.0	10.7	—10.1	—9.8
10—14	10.0	9.9	+10.4	+10.3
15—19	9.2	9.4	+9.4	+9.7
20—24	8.2	8.6	—8.0	+8.9
25—29	8.7	8.8	—7.7	—8.2
30—34	8.6	8.3	—7.1	—7.3
35—39	7.9	7.4	—7.4	—7.3
40—44	6.4	6.0	+7.2	+6.9
45—49	5.2	5.0	+6.7	+6.1
50—54	4.1	4.1	+5.3	+4.8
55—59	3.2	3.2	+4.0	+3.7
60—64	2.4	2.5	+2.8	+2.9
65—69	1.6	1.9	+2.0	+2.2
70—74	0.9	1.2	+1.1	+1.4
75—79	0.4	0.6	+0.6	+0.8
80—84	0.2	0.3	=0.2	=0.3
85—89	0.0	0.1	=0.0	=0.1
90—94	0.0	0.0	=0.0	=0.0
95 and over	0.0	0.0	=0.0	=0.0

The signs + —, and = show the comparison with 1911 figures—higher, lower, or equal.

Sex and Age Distribution.—The preceding Table, which is based upon 1921 Census reports, is introduced in order to show the age and sex distribution of the population of the City and the change which took place during the 10 years between 1911 and 1921. Figures for 1931 Census are not yet available.

MARRIAGES.—The marriage rate was 16.2, which was 0.1 higher than the rate for 1929. It was pointed out in the Annual Report for 1921 that for the first time on record the marriage rate was less in Sheffield than in England and Wales as a whole. The disparity was further accentuated in 1922, when the rate fell to 14.4 as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. Sheffield's rate for 1922, moreover, was the lowest recorded for the City, whilst that for England had been lower than in 1922 in 17 of the 33 years shown in the Table. The rate for 1923 was the same for Sheffield as for England and Wales; in 1924-1926 it was slightly below that for England and Wales; in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, the rate was slightly higher.

Table III gives marriages and rates for Sheffield and for England since 1890.

BIRTHS.—The number of live births registered during the year was 8,066 and the transferable births numbered 44 inwards and 279 outwards. The number of births allocated to Sheffield, therefore, was 7,831, which was less than in the preceding year by 145. The annual birth rate was 15.1 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the previous ten years was 19.8.

	Year		Births		Rate per 1,000
	1920	.....	13,130	.....	26.6
	1921	.....	11,907	.....	23.8
	1922	.....	10,804	.....	20.7
	1923	.....	10,195	.....	19.4
	1924	.....	9,712	.....	18.5
	1925	.....	9,321	.....	17.7
	1926	.....	9,013	.....	17.2
	1927	.....	8,526	.....	16.2
	1928	.....	8,438	.....	16.4
	1929	.....	7,976	.....	15.4
Average	1920-29	.....	9,902	.....	19.2
	1930	.....	7,831	.....	15.1

The birth-rate for 1930 is 4.1 lower than the average for the last decade, and is the lowest ever recorded in Sheffield.

Still births registered during 1930 totalled 455, but after allocation of transfers the net total was 400.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of Sheffield residents during the year was 5,675 (3,086 male, 2,589 female), making a death rate of 10.96 per 1,000 living, which is the lowest on record, explained by the almost entire absence of mortality from every form of epidemic disease, including Influenza. The average death rate for the decade 1920-1929 was 12.1.

	Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000
	1920	.....	6,622	.....	13.4
	1921	.....	6,284	.....	12.5
	1922	.....	6,097	.....	11.7
	1923	.....	6,012	.....	11.5
	1924	.....	6,110	.....	11.6
	1925	.....	6,078	.....	11.5
	1926	.....	5,927	.....	11.3
	1927	.....	6,436	.....	12.3
	1928	.....	6,099	.....	11.8
	1929	.....	6,850	.....	13.2
Average	1920-29	.....	6,252	.....	12.1
	1930	.....	5,675	.....	11.0

A comparison of the death rate of Sheffield with that of England and Wales in quinquennia is given in the following table. It will be noted that for the periods 1921-25 and 1926-30 Sheffield's rate was below that for England and Wales. The lower mortality in Sheffield from Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Cancer accounts for this to some extent.

Quinquennial Periods					Mean Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population.		
					Sheffield	England	
1871-1875	...	...	...	...	26.8	.....	22.0
1876-1880	...	...	...	...	24.2	.....	20.8
1881-1885	...	...	...	...	21.6	.....	19.4
1886-1890	...	...	...	...	22.1	.....	18.9
1891-1895	...	...	...	...	20.9	.....	18.7
1896-1900	...	...	...	...	20.6	.....	17.7
1901-1905	...	...	...	...	18.2	.....	16.1
1906-1910	...	...	...	...	16.4	.....	14.7
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	15.9	.....	14.3
1916-1920	...	...	...	...	15.7	.....	14.4
1921-1925	...	...	...	...	11.8	.....	12.2
1926-1930	...	...	...	...	11.9	.....	12.1

SMALL-POX.—There were 20 cases of Small-Pox notified during the year, all of whom recovered.

MEASLES.—The number of cases notified voluntarily during 1930 was 46, 26 of which were removed to the City Fever Hospital, Lodge Moor.

The mortality rate for the year was 0.13 per 1,000 persons living per annum. The average rate for the five years 1925-29 was 0.11 per annum.

The following table shows that the mortality rate alternates between high and low and 1930 was a somewhat high year, although it compares favourably with the other high years.

Mortality Rate per Million in Sheffield from Measles—10 years—1920-1930.

Year						Mortality Rate
1920	...	...	...	...	...	233
1921	...	...	...	...	...	82
1922	...	...	...	...	...	293
1923	...	...	...	...	...	19
1924	...	...	...	...	...	217
1925	...	...	...	...	...	59
1926	...	...	...	...	...	136
1927	...	...	...	...	...	44
1928	...	...	...	...	...	229
1929	...	...	...	...	...	27
1930	...	...	...	...	...	129

SCARLET FEVER.—The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with an average annual rate of 0.03 for the quinquennium 1925-29 ; and the attack rate was 3.80 per 1,000 as against 5.16 for the quinquennium 1925-1929.

The very low mortality proves that this disease is of a very mild type at the present time.

DIPHTHERIA.—The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with 0.07 for the quinquennium 1925-1929. The attack rate during 1930 was 1.33 as compared with 1.66 for the quinquennium 1925-29.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0.06 per 1,000 living. The average for the quinquennium 1925-1929 was 0.13.

TYPHOID FEVER.—The number of typhoid cases notified during the year 1930, was 34, giving an attack rate of 0.066 per 1,000 living, which has to be compared with an average for the quinquennium 1925-29 of 0.079. Five deaths were recorded, giving a rate of 0.01 per 1,000 living.

At one time we looked forward with absolute certainty to the increase of Typhoid Fever in the Autumn, but since 1914 there has been no autumnal increase in the prevalence of Typhoid Fever.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS, UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.—The death rate among infants under two from Diarrhœa and Enteritis during 1930 was 0.09 per 1,000 persons living, the lowest recorded. The death rates in recent years have been as follows:—0.10 in 1929, 0.13 in 1928, 0.13 in 1927, 0.24 in 1926, 0.16 in 1925, 0.17 in 1924, 0.24 in 1923, 0.15 in 1922, and 0.46 in 1921.

The great improvement in the prevalence of Diarrhœa can be attributed to the greater attention given to Child Welfare, the activities of the Women Inspectors, especially their educational work, and the large substitution of Dried Milk for fluid milk; the measures taken for the prevention of fly breeding, and instructions to the public as to the danger of flies, the abolition of privy middens in the congested parts of the town, and the campaign against unpaved yards.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—During the year there were nine notified cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, with six deaths.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—Five cases of Acute Poliomyelitis or Polioencephalitis were notified as against 3 in 1929, 12 in 1928, 18 in 1927, 6 in 1926, 16 in 1925, 53 in 1924, one in 1923, and 20 in 1922. One death occurred during 1930.

TABLE B.—*Diseases made notifiable during 1919.*

	CASES NOTIFIED											
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	7	17	14	8	9	337	54	41	24	18	13	2
Pneumonia—Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal ...	842	1759	1275	2367	2832	3347	3219	2643	3154	2693	3389	1568
Dysentery	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Malaria	78	21	13	7	4	1	2	2	4	1	1	1

All the notified cases of Dysentery and Malaria were contracted abroad, with the exception of two Malaria patients notified in 1923, and one Dysentery in 1929 and one in 1930 in which there was an element of doubt; both Malaria patients had served with H.M. Forces abroad.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—As mentioned in the 1924 report, that year was unfortunately noteworthy for a very severe outbreak of Encephalitis Lethargica. The first case was notified on January 14th, and the total number of notifications, in which the diagnosis was, as far as possible, confirmed, was 301. The number of deaths was 40, giving a fatality rate of 13 per cent. 54 cases were notified during 1925, and the deaths registered totalled 21. 41 cases were notified during 1926, and 18 deaths were registered. 24 cases were notified during 1927 and 19 deaths were registered; 18 cases were notified during 1928, and 10 deaths were registered; 13 cases were notified during 1929, and 12 deaths were registered. During 1930, two cases only were notified and 14 deaths were registered. It is impossible to give a fatality rate except in the epidemic year 1924, the deaths now being registered referring chiefly to cases in which the disease was contracted in 1924.

INFLUENZA.—It will be remembered that the prevalence of Influenza was world-wide in 1918. All parts of the country have been visited by minor epidemics in each year since then. Below are set out the mortality rates per 1,000 living for the years 1918 onward in Sheffield and in the whole country. The epidemic of 1929 was again more widespread, 461 deaths resulting. This was responsible for the increase in the General Death Rate, causing as it did a rise in mortality from Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of Lung, Heart Disease, etc. 48 deaths only occurred in 1930, the lowest for many years.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Sheffield	4.55	1.10	0.86	0.47	0.23	0.51	0.35	0.23	0.24	0.48	0.17	0.89	0.09
England & Wales	3.08	1.18	0.28	0.24	0.56	0.22	0.49	0.33	0.23	0.57	0.20	0.74	0.12

PNEUMONIA.—It has been the practice since the beginning of 1922 until recently to draw the attention of the medical attendant to failure to notify whenever an unnotified case of Pneumonia has appeared in the death returns. This has resulted in practically every case of fatal Pneumonia being notified prior to death, and has made the incidence of Pneumonia in Sheffield apparently excessive as compared with other towns.

Every case notified and treated at home is visited by the Queen's nurses.

The percentage of cases removed to the City Fever Hospital and City General Hospital during 1930, was 31.6.

The following table shows the number and the percentage of cases removed to the City Fever, and City General Hospitals in each year since 1919, when the disease was made compulsorily notifiable :—

TABLE C.—*Pneumonia.—Cases notified and treated in the City Hospitals, also percentage treated. Years 1919 to 1930.*

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases Notified ...	842	1759	1275	2367	2832	3347	3219	2643	3154	2693	3389	1568
Cases treated in (a) City Fever Hospital	196	518	526	343	452	578	562	466	357	328	318	288
(b) City General Hospital	100	156	152	158	158	199	258	288	290	403	343	208
Percentage of Cases treated ...	35.2	38.3	53.2	21.2	21.5	23.2	25.5	28.5	20.5	27.1	19.5	31.6

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from Pneumonia in males and females during 1930 and the previous five years.

TABLE D.—*Pneumonia Mortality.*

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total		
1925	347	236	583	1.11	0.95
1926	333	212	545	1.04	0.83
1927	410	255	665	1.27	0.95
1928	334	205	539	1.05	0.79
1929	439	288	727	1.40	1.11
Average for 5 years	373	239	612	1.17	0.92
1930	259	119	378	0.73	*

* Figure not available.

BRONCHITIS.—The mortality in the sexes during 1930 and the quinquennium 1925-29 is set out in the table below. The figures compare favourably with those for England.

TABLE E.—*Bronchitis Mortality.*

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total		
1925	242	207	449	0·85	0·91
1926	201	157	358	0·68	0·77
1927	183	217	400	0·76	0·84
1928	162	124	286	0·56	0·59
1929	171	193	364	0·70	0·84
Average for 5 years	192	179	371	0·71	0·79
1930	105	68	173	0·33	*

* Figure not available.

CANCER.—The mortality from Cancer in the sexes during 1930 and the previous five years is set out below. With slight variation in the rate from year to year a steady rise is recorded. Sheffield's figure however has been consistently below that for England and Wales (actually the 1930 figures are, for Sheffield 1·452 and for England 1·454).

TABLE F.—*Cancer Mortality.*

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	
	Males	Females	Totals	Sheffield	England and Wales
1925	361	336	697	1·32	1·34
1926	316	306	622	1·19	1·36
1927	392	336	728	1·39	1·38
1928	337	369	706	1·37	1·43
1929	404	321	725	1·40	1·44
Average for 5 years	362	334	696	1·33	1·39
1930	372	380	752	1·45	1·45

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—The death rate from Tuberculous Diseases declined steadily from 1901 to 1910, but during the next four years there was a setback in the decline ; and during the years of the War there was a decided increase. There was again a marked decline in 1919, and the improvement has been maintained, although with slight fluctuations.

The death rates from all Tuberculous Diseases during 1930 and the previous 20 years were as follows :—

1910	...	...	1·39	1917	...	...	1·82	1924	...	...	1·02
1911	...	...	1·59	1918	...	...	1·84	1925	...	...	0·99
1912	...	...	1·67	1919	...	...	1·28	1926	...	...	0·93
1913	...	...	1·64	1920	...	...	1·19	1927	...	...	0·89
1914	...	...	1·68	1921	...	...	1·24	1928	...	...	0·94
1915	...	...	1·78	1922	...	...	1·22	1929	...	...	0·95
1916	...	...	1·73	1923	...	...	1·03	1930	...	...	0·86

The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 0·69 per 1,000 living during 1930. The average for the quinquennium 1925-1929 was 0·75.

The following shows sex mortality during 1930 and the previous 10 years :—

TABLE G.—*Tuberculosis Mortality in Sexes.*

Year	Tuberculosis Deaths						Total Deaths
	Respiratory		Other Forms		All Forms		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1920	293	169	54	74	347	243	590
1921	307	193	64	55	371	248	619
1922	349	188	50	49	399	237	636
1923	265	183	50	41	315	224	539
1924	286	145	60	46	346	191	537
1925	261	156	57	47	318	203	521
1926	243	147	49	46	292	193	485
1927	253	116	39	60	292	176	468
1928	255	129	55	43	310	172	482
1929	267	141	49	37	316	178	494
1930	217	138	45	44	262	182	444

The notifications of Tuberculosis of Lung since 1911, the year of opening the Tuberculosis Dispensary, were as follows:—

1911	...	...	...	836 cases.	1921	...	...	...	1255 cases.
1912	...	...	...	981 „	1922	...	...	...	1313 „
1913	...	...	...	1033 „	1923	...	...	...	1414 „
1914	...	...	...	948 „	1924	...	...	...	1464 „
1915	...	...	...	1219 „	1925	...	...	...	1364 „
1916	...	...	...	1351 „	1926	...	...	...	1600 „
1917	...	...	...	1544 „	1927	...	...	...	1762 „
1918	...	...	...	1472 „	1928	...	...	...	1844 „
1919	...	...	...	1001 „	1929	...	...	...	1920 „
1920	...	...	...	1139 „	1930	...	...	...	1846 „

The notifications of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs since 1914—the first full year after the commencement of notification—were as follows:—

1914	...	...	...	458 cases.	1923	...	...	...	308 cases.
1915	...	...	...	373 „	1924	...	...	...	341 „
1916	...	...	...	433 „	1925	...	...	...	292 „
1917	...	...	...	492 „	1926	...	...	...	237 „
1918	...	...	...	387 „	1927	...	...	...	207 „
1919	...	...	...	234 „	1928	...	...	...	201 „
1920	...	...	...	253 „	1929	...	...	...	172 „
1921	...	...	...	254 „	1930	...	...	...	133 „
1922	...	...	...	275 „					

Table H which follows, gives a comparison of the death rates from All Forms of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales and the 17 other large towns, for the years 1921 to 1930. The Chart which accompanies the Table shows very graphically the rise during the war years and the subsequent fall. Sheffield's improved position is clearly indicated.

It will be seen that in 1930 Sheffield's death rate from Tuberculosis was less than that of any other town with the exception of Croydon. It was very considerably less than most of them, and, as regards Respiratory Tuberculosis, was actually less than any other in the list. It was also lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Sheffield's favourable position as regards its death rate from Tuberculosis is due to many factors, the most important of which are

- (1) Complete co-operation on the part of the general practitioners in the Tuberculosis scheme.
- (2) Adequate Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation for all citizens who are suffering from Tuberculosis or even suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis.
- (3) The treatment of a large number of early cases of Tuberculosis discovered by means of the examination of contacts of notified cases.
- (4) Intensive work with regard to the isolation of infectious cases of Tuberculosis either in Hospital or in their own homes; and latterly
- (5) The re-housing scheme for infectious cases of Tuberculosis living under such conditions that isolation is impossible.

In addition to this, the admirable work of Dr. C. Lee Pattison, both at the King Edward VII Sanatorium for Surgical Tuberculosis and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, has done much to reduce the death rate of Other Forms of Tuberculosis. In 1930 there was not a single death of a child due to Tuberculosis of the Joints and the death rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis as a whole, namely, 172 per million, is next to the lowest recorded for the city, the lowest being 166 for 1929.

A full report of the work of Dr. C. Lee Pattison as Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, is given on pages 112-114.

TABLE H.—*Tuberculosis, All Forms, and Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. Mortality per Million Living. England and Wales and Towns over 200,000 Population. Years 1921-1930.*

Towns	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.	All Forms	Respy.
England & Wales	1127	884	1121	889	1062	836	1058	841	1038	833	961	771	972	791	928	755	959	793	898	739
Birmingham ...	1115	939	1108	931	1067	885	1109	943	1144	953	1097	948	1078	911	994	863	1098	948	1026	900
Liverpool ...	1676	1268	1655	1321	1608	1251	1526	1242	1514	1210	1486	1224	1383	1146	1394	1188	1487	1240	1398	1193
Manchester ...	1653	1319	1602	1275	1534	1245	1506	1205	1577	1330	1439	1211	1410	1189	1320	1127	1444	1247	1370	1149
SHEFFIELD ...	1228	974	1209	1001	1023	851	1027	813	993	793	925	740	886	699	925	745	958	790	857	685
Leeds ...	1383	1091	1416	1129	1371	1068	1410	1088	1294	1068	1241	991	1166	965	1139	956	1306	1072	1114	903
Bristol ...	1100	935	1323	1060	1209	949	1137	917	1200	946	1158	952	1219	1037	1014	876	1210	1043	1158	1013
West Ham ...	1274	1013	1193	957	1177	951	1191	970	1174	970	1143	953	1107	945	1121	942	1125	979	1157	1008
Hull ...	1443	1086	1412	1017	1233	983	1354	1071	1271	1026	1205	1005	1237	971	1220	1011	1267	1047	1289	1050
Bradford ...	1192	924	1033	779	1069	839	1072	858	1010	806	1029	828	1003	791	995	815	1027	851	886	756
Newcastle ...	1634	1246	1499	1158	1476	1099	1459	1119	1561	1209	1489	1170	1390	1106	1321	1044	1355	1094	1288	1052
Stoke-on-Trent	1515	1197	1380	1096	1228	978	1158	896	1323	986	1332	994	1394	1080	1151	937	1222	1043	1246	1006
Nottingham ...	1152	901	1247	993	1181	899	1184	943	1208	1009	1086	866	1155	945	1107	953	1263	1068	1143	990
Leicester ...	1467	1181	1541	1286	1439	1222	1493	1208	1599	1322	1382	1163	1457	1208	1252	1077	1350	1105	1105	926
Portsmouth ...	1176	906	1175	909	1045	854	1228	1000	1121	867	989	790	1004	784	960	756	938	793	1025	860
Salford ...	1644	1355	1662	1359	1627	1353	1588	1284	1663	1398	1516	1261	1708	1401	1408	1205	1379	1201	1405	1193
Cardiff ...	1534	1238	1568	1287	1693	1340	1521	1247	1515	1308	1263	1077	1543	1277	1213	1010	1339	1138	1147	947
Croydon ...	1018	856	1128	972	1055	843	974	806	923	753	1010	821	968	794	951	766	904	765	787	693
Plymouth ...	1301	1051	1352	1093	1321	1067	1275	1032	1192	953	1132	918	1162	959	992	792	1000	844	930	777

Averages for Towns 1361 1082 1361 1090 1298 1038 1290 1036 1293 1050 1218 995 1239 1012 1138 948 1204 1015 1130 950

The whole of the rates figures have been taken from the Registrar General's "Statistical Review," with the exception of those for 1930, which have been obtained from the respective towns.

The black spot as regards Tuberculosis in Sheffield is the grinding industry.

TABLE I.—*Mortality among Grinders and all persons over 15 years of age, 1886 to 1930—
in Quinquennia.*

			1886- 90	1891- 5	1896- 1900	1901- 5	1906- 10	1911- 15	1916- 20	1921- 25	1926- 30
GRINDERS	{	<i>All causes. Total</i> Deaths	536	548	529	605	573	607	581	515	414
		<i>Tuberculosis of Lung.</i> Total Deaths ..	191	207	199	291	295	322	224	201	158
		Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lung	35·6	37·8	37·6	48·1	51·5	53·5	38·6	39·0	38·2
ALL PERSONS OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN SHEFFIELD	{	<i>All Causes. Total</i> Deaths	17371	17519	18102	19248	20342	22045	24890	22671	24985
		<i>Tuberculosis of Lung.</i> Total Deaths ..	2504	2341	2292	2513	2354	2787	2641	2192	1850
		Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lung	14·4	13·4	12·7	13·1	11·6	12·6	10·6	9·7	7·4

Table I shows that the percentage of deaths among grinders due to Tuberculosis of the Lung has not decreased during the last 45 years, whereas the percentage of deaths due to Tuberculosis amongst all persons over the age of 15 years has decreased by 50%.

TABLE J.—*Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Sheffield.—Mortality Rates among Workers in Unhealthy Trades, and among All Persons over 15 (for comparison), during the years 1924-1930.*

Trades	Workers employed over 12 years of age (Census 1921).	Mortality from Respiratory Tuberculosis.													
		Number of Deaths								Rate per 1,000					
		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Grinders ...	4,893	35	31	28	38	30	33	28	7·2	6·3	5·7	7·8	6·1	6·8	5·7
Cutlers ...	3,940	11	11	12	10	4	8	10	2·8	2·8	3·0	2·5	1·0	2·0	2·5
Filecutters ...	2,011	7	2	3	2	...	...	1	3·5	1·0	1·5	1·0	...	...	0·5
All persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield	358,306	414	398	371	353	372	402	346	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·0

Table J shows that the death rate from Tuberculosis among grinders is six times that of all persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 522, as compared with 698 in 1929, 619 in 1928, 774 in 1927, 712 in 1926, 788 in 1925, 871 in 1924, 915 in 1923, 884 in 1922, and 1,173 in 1921. The number of births registered in 1930 was 7,831. Infant Mortality is usually recorded as the number of deaths occurring under the age of twelve months per 1,000 births registered during the same period, and the rate for 1930 calculated in this manner is 67 per 1,000, which constitutes a new low record, the nearest figure being 73 for the year 1928.

Deaths of infants occurring before the first month of life was reached numbered 292. This gives a rate of 37 per 1,000 births registered, or what is known as the neo-natal mortality. The neo-natal mortality for 1929 was 39, for 1928 was 38, for 1927 was 40, for 1926, 23 ; for 1925, 37 ; for 1924, 44 ; for 1923, 39 ; for 1922, 39 ; and for 1921, 41.

The following Table gives alongside the Infant Mortality Rates for England and for Sheffield during the past 20 years.

TABLE K.—*Infant Mortality.*

Year	Infant Mortality Sheffield	England	Excess over English Rate	Year	Infant Mortality Sheffield	England	Excess over English Rate
1911	141	130	11	1921	99	83	16
1912	107	95	12	1922	82	77	5
1913	128	108	20	1923	90	69	21
1914	132	105	27	1924	90	75	15
1915	133	110	23	1925	85	75	10
1916	109	91	18	1926	79	70	9
1917	104	96	8	1927	91	70	21
1918	128	97	31	1928	73	65	8
1919	96	89	7	1929	88	74	14
1920	104	80	24	1930	67	60	7

If the principal causes of deaths of infants as set forth in the following table be examined, it will be seen that the usual biennial fluctuations in the fatality of Whooping Cough and Measles took place. These fluctuations are due to the presence in our population of new born susceptible children and we are largely powerless to control them owing to the overcrowded conditions which at present obtain, and which make efficient nursing on the part of the working class mother very difficult.

There was no death from Scarlet Fever among infants during 1930.

Although in 1929 the incidence of Scarlet Fever was the highest since 1906, the mortality from this disease was negligible. Only one infant died in 1929.

There was no death from Influenza during 1930 ; and the low mortality from Pneumonia and Bronchitis constitutes a record.

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis fell from 105 in 1923 to 67 in 1924, but rose to 109 in 1926. Since that year there has been a steady decline.

Among the most important factors in bringing about this decline in infant mortality must be placed the extended use of dried milk in feeding and the work of the medical staff and women inspectors at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

TABLE L.—*Infant Mortality from stated causes in 1924—1930.*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths						
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Measles	35	7	16	6	23	4	16
Searlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	13	52	9	56	4	20	11
Diphtheria	2	2	7	1	4	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3	5	7	7	10	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	2	...	1	...	3	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	5	...	1	1	3
Influenza	9	7	5	17	4	17	...
Bronchitis	69	69	42	59	29	42	17
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	134	127	108	136	98	169	61
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	67	74	109	61	56	44	45
Syphilis	13	12	2	6	8	2	1
Congenital Malformation	42	40	35	46	42	35	34
Premature Birth	248	186	195	184	186	175	160
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	68	46	54	52	44	51	35
Other Causes	164	160	120	141	113	122	133
Totals	871	788	712	774	619	698	522

1930 Infant Mortality Rate :—Legitimate, 65 ; Illegitimate, 115.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

A full description of the boundaries of the Scetions adopted as statistieal units was given in the Annual Report for 1923. Owing to the different enumeration areas adopted in connection with the 1921 Census, the boundaries between Broomhall A and B, and Eeelesall North A and B, have had to be slightly altered. The area involved is in one ease 12 aeres and in the other 3 aeres. With these exeptions the areas remain the same.

Table V gives the estimated population, the density of the population, death rates from all eauses and from eertain speeified eauses, infant mortality rates, and birth rates, in each of the statistieal units of the City, and siekness from the notifiable infectious diseases is given in Table XVIII.

With regard to mortality in the statistieal areas, while the boundaries of the areas as given in the tables do not aeecurately eeonform to the different residential and industrial portions of the City, it will nevertheless be seen that the death rates are, on the whole, higher in the over-crowded and smoky industrial neiehbourhoods than in the residential parts. This eeontrast is, however, very much less marked in recent years.

POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AMONGST THE LARGEST TOWNS.

Table M shows the birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates in the 18 largest towns of England and Wales during 1930. The birth rates vary from 21.5 in Liverpool to 14.9 in Bradford. Bradford is the only town with a lower birth rate than Sheffield. The death rates vary from 10.5 in Croydon to 13.5 in Bradford. Sheffield ranks fourth lowest with 11.0. The infant mortality rates vary from 48 in Croydon to 85 in Salford. Seven of the towns have lower rates than Sheffield.

TABLE M.—*Birth Rates and Death Rates in Towns with 200,000 Population for the year 1930.*

Town	Population	Birth Rate per 1,000.	§ Death Rate per 1,000 All causes	Infant Mortality
Birmingham	†982,000	17.7	10.8	60
Liverpool	†879,657	21.5	12.8	82
Manchester	†773,792	16.6	12.7	79
SHEFFIELD	†518,000	15.1	11.0	67
Leeds	†478,500	15.8	12.4	68
Bristol	†391,035	15.7	11.6	58
West Ham	†307,600	18.2	10.6	63
Hull	†307,500	20.6	12.5	68
Bradford	†293,254	14.9	13.5	75
Newcastle	*†283,400	18.4	12.6	74
Stoke	†279,200	19.9	11.7	70
Nottingham	†266,800	17.0	12.8	75
Leicester	†245,200	15.8	11.2	56
Portsmouth	*†242,000	17.6	11.8	59
Salford	†235,600	16.1	13.0	85
Cardiff	†225,000	16.8	11.3	72
Croydon	†222,300	15.8	10.5	48
Plymouth	†215,000	15.9	11.8	60

* Excluding non-civilians.

† Local estimate.

‡ Registrar General's estimate.

§ Death rates corrected for public institutions.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—*Population, Estimated Increase or Decrease, and Natural Increase, 25 Years.*

YEAR.	Estimated Mean Population (per Registrar- General.)	Estimated Increase or Decrease.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1906	432,395	+ 4,545	5,945
1907	436,986	+ 4,591	6,353
1908	441,630	+ 4,644	6,931
1909	446,321	+ 4,691	6,198
1910	451,065	+ 4,744	6,238
1911	455,817	+ 4,752	5,288
*1912	466,408	+10,591	6,226
1913	471,662	+ 5,254	5,842
*1914	476,971	+ 5,309	5,214
1915	476,012	— 959	3,966
1916	465,494	—10,518	4,752
1917	469,293	+ 3,799	4,134
1918	465,217	— 4,076	1,014
1919	473,695	+ 8,478	3,789
1920	492,700	+19,005	6,508
*1921	519,239	+26,539	5,623
1922	522,600	+ 3,361	4,707
1923	524,200	+ 1,600	4,183
1924	525,000	+ 800	3,602
1925	526,900	+ 1,900	3,243
1926	523,300	— 3,600	3,086
1927	524,900	+ 1,600	2,090
1928	515,400	— 9,500	2,399
*1929	518,000	+ 2,600	1,126
1930	No estimate	—	2,156

* City extended April 1st, 1912; October 1st, 1914; November 9th, 1921, and April 1st, 1929

TABLE II.—*Registration Sub-Districts and parts of Registration Sub-Districts, together with the Municipal Wards or parts contained therein.*

Registration Sub-Districts.	Municipal Wards.
Sheffield North	St. Philip's; St. Peter's (part).
Sheffield South	St. Peter's (part); Moor (part).
Sheffield Park	Manor; Park; Heeley (part).
Brightside West	Neepsend (part); Burngreave (part); Firth Park (part).
Brightside East	Burngreave (part); Firth Park (part); Brightside (part).
Attercliffe	Attercliffe (part); Tinsley (part).
Darnall	Darnall; Attercliffe (part); Tinsley (part).
Handsworth	Handsworth.
Tinsley (part of S.E. R'ham.) ...	Tinsley (part).
Hillsbro'	Hillsbro' (part); Owlerton (part).
Bradfield (part)	Hillsbro' (part).
Eeelesfield (part)	Hillsbro' (part); Neepsend (part); Firth Park (part); Brightside (part).
Eeelesall North	Walkley; Owlerton (part).
Eeelesall West Central	Crookesmoor; St. Peter's (part); Hallam; Broomhill (part).
Eeelesall South (including Norton)	Eeelesall; Nether Edge; Woodseats; Heeley (part).
Broomhall	Sharrow; Moor (part); Broomhill (part).

TABLE III.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1890.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons married per 1,000 in Sheffield.	Persons married per 1,000 in England and Wales.
1890	3,174	19·7	15·5
1891	3,128	19·2	15·6
1892	3,091	18·7	15·4
1893	2,797	16·6	14·7
1894	3,215	18·8	15·0
1895	2,810	16·2	15·0
1896	3,322	18·8	15·7
1897	3,465	19·3	16·0
1898	3,496	19·2	16·2
1899	3,663	19·8	16·5
1900	3,508	18·7	16·0
1901*	3,640	18·8	15·9
1902	3,682	17·8	15·9
1903	3,506	16·7	15·7
1904	3,507	16·5	15·3
1905	3,466	16·2	15·3
1906	3,943	18·2	15·7
1907	4,004	18·3	15·9
1908	3,419	15·5	15·1
1909	3,445	15·4	14·7
1910	3,639	16·1	15·0
1911	3,726	16·3	15·2
1912*	3,885	16·7	15·5
1913	4,077	17·3	15·5
1914*	4,062	17·0	15·9
1915	4,905	20·6	19·3
1916	4,256	18·3	14·9
1917	3,968	15·2	13·8
1918	4,066	15·6	15·3
1919	4,947	20·1	19·7
1920	5,075	20·6	20·1
1921*	4,089	16·3	16·9
1922	3,774	14·4	15·7
1923	3,990	15·2	15·2
1924	3,951	15·1	15·3
1925	3,987	15·1	15·2
1926	3,660	14·0	14·3
1927	4,164	15·9	15·7
1928	4,060	15·8	15·4
1929*	4,167	16·1	15·8
1930	4,189	16·2	15·8
Average	3,778	17·2	15·8

* City extended

TABLE IV.—*Population and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years. Also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND.	
		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 living per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living per annum.		
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,674	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6
*1912	466,408	12,887	27·7	6,661	14·3	23·8	13·3
1913	471,662	13,288	28·2	7,446	15·8	23·9	13·8
*1914	476,971	13,004	27·3	7,790	16·3	23·8	14·0
1915	476,012	12,139	25·5	8,173	17·2	21·8	15·7
1916	465,494	12,014	23·7	7,262	15·6	20·9	14·4
1917	469,293	11,026	21·1	6,892	14·7	17·8	14·4
1918	465,217	10,746	20·6	9,732	20·9	17·7	17·6
1919	473,695	10,353	21·0	6,564	13·9	18·5	13·7
1920	492,700	13,130	26·6	6,622	13·4	25·5	12·4
*1921	519,239	11,907	23·8	6,284	12·5	22·4	12·1
1922	522,600	10,804	20·7	6,097	11·7	20·4	12·8
1923	524,200	10,195	19·4	6,012	11·5	19·7	11·6
1924	525,000	9,712	18·5	6,110	11·6	18·8	12·2
1925	526,900	9,321	17·7	6,078	11·5	18·3	12·2
1926	523,300	9,013	17·2	5,927	11·3	17·8	11·6
1927	524,900	8,526	16·2	6,436	12·3	16·7	12·3
1928	515,400	8,438	16·4	6,099	11·8	16·7	11·7
*1929	518,000	7,976	15·4	6,850	13·2	16·3	13·4
1930	518,000	7,831	15·1	5,675	11·0	16·3	11·4

Population at earlier dates :—1736, 14,105 ; 1801, 45,755 ; 1811, 53,231 ; 1821, 65,275 ; 1831, 91,692 ; 1841, 111,091.

* City extended.

The table shows that while in 1851, with a Birth Rate of 41·6 and a Rate of Increase, *i.e.*, excess of Birth Rate over Death Rate, of 13·4, the actual increment of population was 1,919, in 1930, with a Birth Rate of only 15·1 and a Rate of Increase reduced to 4·1 the actual increment was no less than 2,156.

This, of course, is because these rates have to be applied to an enormously increased population. Had the Birth Rate which prevailed in 1851 been maintained in 1930, the actual number of Births would have been 21,549 instead of 7,831.

TABLE V.—Registration Sub-Districts and Sections ; Estimated Population ; Density ; Death-Rates, All Causes

DISTRICT.	NORTH.			SOUTH.			PARK.		BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTERCLIFFE		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
ESTIMATED POPULATION.	4,998	15,715	8,877	13,165	5,016	6,971	12,319	25,606	22,525	28,189	12,161	31,125	17,723	10,154	
PERSONS PER ACRE ...	50	173	131	80	69	59	91	11	69	16	52	23	65	64	
CAUSE OF DEATH.															
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0·400	0·255	0·225	0·076	0·399	0·143	0·406	0·195	0·222	0·035	0·493	0·064	0·395	0·197	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·117	0·044	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·143	0·244	0·078	0·089	...	...	...	0·056	...
Whooping Cough	0·200	0·127	0·113	0·152	...	...	0·162	0·039	...	...	...	0·064	0·169	0·098
Enteric Fever	0·200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·035	...	...	0·056	...
Influenza ... ..	...	0·127	0·113	...	0·199	...	0·244	0·117	0·133	0·142	0·082	0·032	0·113	0·295
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	0·064	0·113	...	...	0·143	...	0·117	0·044	...	...	0·064	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0·600	0·191	0·113	0·304	0·199	...	0·487	0·117	0·178	0·035	0·082	0·064	0·056	0·098	
Pneumonia	0·800	1·209	0·451	0·836	0·199	1·004	0·974	0·742	1·243	0·568	0·658	0·643	1·241	1·477	
Cancer	1·200	1·336	1·127	1·747	1·794	1·721	1·299	1·796	1·376	1·490	0·576	1·478	1·241	0·788	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0·600	1·273	1·127	0·912	0·797	1·004	0·812	1·172	0·755	0·780	0·576	0·418	0·677	0·866	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0·200	0·127	0·113	0·304	0·399	...	0·325	0·156	0·311	0·142	0·164	0·386	...	...
Rheumatism, etc.	0·200	0·064	...	0·304	...	...	0·081	0·195	0·089	0·177	0·247	0·161	...	0·197
Diseases of {	Nervous System and Sense Organs	1·000	0·636	1·464	0·760	1·196	0·861	0·812	0·742	0·844	0·674	0·905	0·835	0·621	0·788
	Circulatory System...	6·803	4·327	4·168	3·722	2·791	2·869	3·328	2·812	3·463	2·767	2·878	2·506	3·329	3·545
	Respiratory System except Pneumonia	0·400	0·573	0·225	0·608	0·487	0·664	0·666	0·390	0·822	0·578	0·508	0·591
	Digestive System except Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0·200	0·382	0·338	0·380	0·199	0·574	0·406	0·508	0·355	0·426	0·658	0·514	0·339	0·492
	Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease	0·600	0·636	1·352	0·532	0·797	0·861	0·406	0·547	0·400	0·284	0·329	0·514	0·734	0·295
	Early Infancy	1·401	0·636	0·338	0·684	0·199	0·717	0·406	0·859	0·710	0·319	0·493	0·610	0·508	0·394
	Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever	0·064	...	0·076	0·117	0·044	0·035	...	0·064	0·169	...
Suicide ... ..	...	0·127	...	0·076	...	...	...	0·039	0·133	0·177	...	0·064	0·056	0·295
Other affections produced by External Causes	0·800	0·191	0·338	0·152	0·598	0·717	0·487	0·508	0·533	0·816	0·822	0·386	0·564	0·689	
Other Causes	0·400	0·636	0·676	0·532	1·794	0·574	0·406	1·445	0·710	0·709	0·493	0·643	0·508	1·083	
Death Rates All Causes	16·006	12·981	12·392	12·153	11·563	11·333	11·770	13·083	12·342	10·004	10·279	10·088	11·341	12·212	
Infant Mortality Rates...	159	91	68	85	28	76	79	64	79	50	56	65	63	92	
Birth Rates	16·407	18·136	14·983	17·774	21·531	11·333	17·534	25·619	17·936	11·990	17·597	18·281	18·676	18·219	
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
DISTRICT.	NORTH.			SOUTH.			PARK.		WEST BRIGHTSIDE.		EAST BRIGHTSIDE.		ATTERCLIFFE.		

and Certain Specified Causes, and Birth Rates per 1,000 living, also Infant Mortality Rates, Year 1930.

DARNALL	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBRO'.	ECCLESFIELD.	ECCLESALL.				BROOMHALL.		SHARROW.	NORTON.	CITY.	DISTRICT.
					NORTH. A.	B.	WEST CENTL.	SOUTH	A.	B.				
35,068	17,225	6,796	23,123	10,639	10,231	26,410	49,872	51,124	14,634	9,347	23,956	25,031	518,000	ESTIMATED POPULATION
34	5	4	15	5	49	59	5	14	128	37	87	13	15	PERSONS PER ACRE.
														CAUSE OF DEATH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Pox.
0.143	0.116	0.147	...	...	0.586	0.038	0.060	0.020	...	...	0.125	...	0.129	Measles.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.038	0.020	...	...	...	0.083	...	0.015	Scarlet Fever.
0.086	0.058	0.441	0.043	...	...	...	...	0.020	...	...	...	0.120	0.041	Diphtheria.
0.171	0.290	0.147	...	...	...	0.038	...	0.020	...	0.107	...	0.120	0.064	Whooping Cough.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.038	...	...	...	...	...	0.040	0.010	Enteric Fever
0.086	0.116	0.294	0.043	...	0.098	0.038	0.100	0.039	0.137	0.214	0.042	0.080	0.094	Influenza.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.038	0.020	0.059	0.068	...	...	...	0.029	Puerperal Fever.
0.086	0.174	0.147	0.130	...	0.293	0.151	0.100	0.059	...	0.214	0.083	0.080	0.120	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
0.884	0.755	0.589	0.476	0.376	0.782	0.795	0.682	0.528	0.547	0.428	0.626	0.479	0.730	Pneumonia.
1.540	0.755	0.589	1.038	1.316	1.075	1.515	1.785	1.545	1.640	1.712	2.087	1.398	1.452	Cancer.
0.485	0.406	0.147	0.692	0.846	0.880	0.757	0.722	0.430	0.752	0.214	0.584	0.599	0.685	Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System.
0.171	0.232	0.147	0.173	0.188	0.098	0.189	0.140	0.098	...	0.214	0.083	0.280	0.172	Other Forms of Tuber- culosis.
0.200	0.174	...	0.216	...	0.098	0.227	0.160	0.137	0.137	0.214	0.042	0.080	0.141	Rheumatism, etc.
0.827	1.277	1.030	0.822	0.470	0.391	1.098	0.682	0.958	1.162	0.963	1.085	0.719	0.851	Diseases of { Nervous System and Sense Organs. Circulatory System. Respiratory System except Pneumonia. Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease. Early Infancy. Puerperal State ex- cept Puerperal Fever.
2.795	3.193	1.913	3.373	2.068	2.444	3.332	3.449	3.521	3.622	4.065	2.922	2.717	3.203	
0.399	0.348	0.441	0.346	0.188	0.195	0.417	0.301	0.450	0.615	0.642	0.292	0.120	0.429	
0.627	0.581	0.147	0.476	0.188	0.489	0.303	0.461	0.606	0.205	0.321	0.292	0.360	0.440	
0.399	0.348	0.441	0.951	0.188	0.293	0.379	0.662	0.489	0.547	1.498	0.793	0.639	0.558	
0.656	0.581	0.147	0.476	0.282	0.782	0.227	0.321	0.313	0.478	0.107	0.250	0.400	0.469	
0.086	0.058	...	0.086	...	...	0.038	0.060	...	...	0.107	0.042	0.040	0.048	
0.057	0.058	0.294	0.130	0.282	...	0.076	0.020	0.156	0.273	0.107	0.125	0.160	0.100	Suicide.
0.570	0.522	0.736	0.432	0.282	0.293	0.606	0.281	0.235	0.342	0.749	0.334	0.240	0.446	Other affections pro- duced by External Causes.
0.656	0.813	0.441	0.865	0.940	0.684	0.379	0.541	0.822	0.683	0.963	1.085	0.639	0.732	Other Causes.
10.922	10.856	8.240	10.768	7.613	9.481	10.716	10.567	10.504	11.207	12.838	10.978	9.308	10.956	Death Rates All Causes.
77	87	68	71	56	91	41	58	52	64	87	45	54	67	Infant Mortality Rates.
17.880	18.113	10.889	12.152	18.329	16.030	13.858	10.627	10.445	13.872	9.843	12.147	11.785	15.109	Birth Rates.
DARNALL	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBRO'.	ECCLESFIELD.	A.	B.	WEST CENTL.	SOUTH	A.	B.	SHARROW.	NORTON.	CITY.	DISTRICT.

TABLE VI.—*Registration Sub-Districts and Sections. Estimated Population, Acreage, and Density ; and Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Infant Mortality Rates for the Quinquennium 1925-1929 and 1930.*

Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.				Estimated Population 1930.	Acreage	Persons per Acre 1930.	Birth Rates per 1,000 living.		Death Rates per 1,000 living.		Infant Mortality Rates.	
							1925 to 1929.	1930.	1925 to 1929.	1930.	1925 to 1929.	1930.
North	...	...	A	4,998	99	50	20·9	16·4	20·3	16·0	109	159
			B	15,715	91	173	21·8	18·1	16·4	13·0	121	91
			C	8,877	68	131	16·3	15·0	12·3	12·4	91	68
South	...	...	A	13,165	165	80	19·4	17·8	15·4	12·2	98	85
			B	5,016	73	69	21·3	21·5	15·0	11·6	97	28
			C	6,971	118	59	12·2	11·3	12·4	11·3	87	76
Park	...	...	A	12,319	135	91	21·0	17·5	13·7	11·8	99	79
			B	25,606	2,372	11	27·0	25·6	13·0	13·1	80	64
Brightside West	...	...	A	22,525	325	69	18·6	17·9	12·4	12·3	87	79
			B	28,189	1,764	16	14·0	12·0	10·2	10·0	76	50
Brightside East	...	...	A	12,161	236	52	21·3	17·6	14·0	10·3	118	56
			B	31,125	1,357	23	17·7	18·3	11·5	10·1	91	65
Attercliffe	...	...	A	17,723	271	65	20·9	18·7	13·1	11·3	98	63
			B	10,154	159	64	18·5	18·2	13·0	12·2	86	92
Darnall	...	...	...	35,068	1,040	34	18·3	17·9	10·8	10·9	81	77
Handsworth	...	...	...	17,225	3,566	5	19·7	18·1	11·2	10·9	82	87
Tinsley	...	...	...	6,796	1,524	4	14·3	10·9	9·7	8·2	91	68
Hillsborough	...	...	...	23,123	1,521	15	12·4	12·2	10·9	10·8	66	71
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	10,639	2,331	5	16·5	18·3	9·5	7·6	61	56
Ecclesall North	...	...	A	10,231	210	49	20·8	16·0	11·8	9·5	97	91
			B	26,410	444	59	15·9	13·9	11·3	10·7	72	41
Ecclesall West Central	...	...	...	49,872	10,123	5	12·5	10·6	11·4	10·6	64	58
Ecclesall South	...	...	...	51,124	3,613	14	11·4	10·5	10·9	10·5	64	52
Broomhall	...	...	A	14,634	114	128	16·5	13·9	14·2	11·2	93	64
			B	9,347	251	37	11·0	9·8	13·6	12·8	74	87
Sharrow	...	...	...	23,956	275	87	13·0	12·2	12·4	11·0	66	45
Norton	...	...	...	25,031	1,906	13	12·7	11·8	10·3	9·3	61	54
City				518,000	34,151	15	16·6	15·1	12·0	11·0	83	67

TABLE VII.—*Infant Mortality ; Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year, 1930.*

CAUSES OF DEATH					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	8	16
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	6	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	13	2	7	1	23	3	2	...	1	29
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	4	2	...	17
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	7	9	10	19	16	61
Inflammation of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	6	20	10	6	3	45
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	1	16	13	2	2	1	34
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	5	24	8	3	...	...	35
Icterus	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	116	11	12	10	149	9	2	...	...	160
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	21	...	1	...	...	22
Suffocation, Overlying	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	12	3	7	3	25	9	4	9	8	55
All Causes	...	...	...	...	201	25	37	29	292	88	45	49	48	522
Number uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Nett Births :—				Nett Deaths :—				Infant Mortality Rate :—			
Legitimate	...	7,570.	...	...	492.	...	...	...	...	65.	...
Illegitimate	...	261.	...	...	30.	...	...	...	...	115.	...

TABLE IX.—*Mortality at certain age periods, years 1926-30.*

AGE GROUPS.	†DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT EACH AGE OF GROUP.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Under 1 year	61.3	66.5	54.1	60.7	45.4
<i>Infant Mortality Rate*</i> ...	79	91	73	88	67
1 and under 2 years ...	16.6	19.0	15.5	17.0	10.0
2 " 3 " ...	10.1	10.4	10.1	9.5	5.8
3 " 4 " ...	6.2	7.3	4.1	4.7	2.5
4 " 5 " ...	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.7
Total under 5 years ...	21.6	23.5	19.3	20.9	14.7
5 and under 10 years ...	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.7
10 " 15 " ...	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
15 " 20 " ...	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6
20 " 25 " ...	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.2
25 " 35 " ...	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.2
35 " 45 " ...	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.6
45 " 55 " ...	11.0	13.0	12.3	12.8	11.5
55 " 65 " ...	25.8	29.0	27.8	33.2	29.1
65 " 75 " ...	64.2	73.3	70.7	86.8	73.1
75 years and over	184.5	185.9	196.8	222.2	177.1
All Ages	11.3	12.3	11.8	13.2	11.0

* Deaths of infants under One Year per 1,000 births.

† See footnote to table VIII.

TABLE X.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1930.*

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Small Pox ... ..	...	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	20
Scarlet Fever	397	214	202	167	146	121	133	101	110	124	126	129	1,970
Diphtheria	80	61	71	61	59	57	55	40	45	50	60	51	690
Enteric Fever	2	1	...	4	6	3	5	3	2	4	1	3	34
Measles	6	10	4	5	12	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	46
Erysipelas	34	40	21	26	14	15	29	17	21	21	27	31	296
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	4	2	9	4	4	2	1	3	7	4	7	51
Puerperal Fever	8	5	3	7	7	6	5	3	7	2	2	4	59
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	5	9	13	9	8	5	3	2	2	30	6	102*
Pneumonia	155	215	228	169	165	118	88	70	68	80	94	118	1,568
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	9
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	698	562	549	468	424	339	326	239	260	293	346	351	4,855

* 14 cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.

Military Cases are included in the above figures.

TABLE XI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1920.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Annual Averages 10 years 1920-1929.	Cases Notified 1930.
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.		
Small Pox ...	...	...	11	3	4	44	157	667	61	8	96	20
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	7	4	9	9	10	11	9	5	7	8	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	12	20	1	53	16	6	17	10	2	14	5
Polio-Encephalitis...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	862	1,017	1,293	1,488	1,334	1,283	1,558	3,103	2,807	4,688	1,943	1,970
Diphtheria ...	591	689	647	502	514	820	1,053	865	825	760	727	690
Enteric Fever	24	47	47	42	45	40	48	42	49	28	41	34
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	14	8	9	337	54	41	24	18	13	54	2
Erysipelas ...	242	239	255	251	283	388	346	319	362	336	302	296
Puerperal Fever ...	72	63	61	79	85	83	60	95	82	84	76	59
Puerperal Pyrexia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*26 (3 mos.)	123	123	134	125	102
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	302	257	243	228	211	215	136	114	122	64	189	51
Measles ...	†1,155	277	1,358	71	457	220	188	33	86	21	387	46
Pneumonia	1,759	1,275	2,367	2,832	3,347	3,219	2,643	3,154	2,693	3,389	2,668	1,568
Dysentery ...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Malaria ...	21	13	7	5	1	2	2	4	1	1	6	1
Continued Fever ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS ...	5,060	3,912	6,322	5,523	6,686	6,395	6,275	8,570	7,247	9,537	6,553	4,855

Military Cases are included in the above Table.

†Measles ceased to be compulsorily notifiable 1920.

TABLE XII.—Measles. Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age periods ; also Mortality Rates, 10 years 1920-1929 and 1930.

YEARS.	DEATHS.	Rate per 1,000 Persons living.	DEATHS.		AGE AT DEATH.								
			Males.	Fe- males.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 years.	
1920	...	115	0.23	57	58	28	55	14	8	4	6	...	...
1921	...	41	0.08	25	16	13	18	4	3	...	3	...	...
1922	...	153	0.29	75	78	40	77	17	8	3	8	...	...
1923	...	10	0.02	5	5	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
1924	...	114	0.22	60	54	35	45	18	8	1	6	1	...
1925	...	31	0.06	16	15	7	13	3	4	1	3	...	...
1926	...	71	0.14	39	32	16	28	15	6	5	1	...	...
1927	...	23	0.04	11	12	6	8	4	1	2	2	...	...
1928	...	118	0.23	61	57	23	61	16	4	9	5	...	...
1929	...	14	0.03	9	5	4	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
Average 10 years 1920-1929	69	0.13	36	33	18	32	10	4	3	3	3	...	...
1930	...	67	0.13	39	28	16	30	10	3	6	1	...	1

TABLE XIII.—Scarlet Fever. Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths and Percentage Mortality, ten years 1920-1929 and 1930.

Year	...	...	...	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average 10 years 1920-1929	1930
Cases Notified	...	...	...	862	1017	1293	1488	1334	1283	1557	3103	2807	4688	1943	1970
Percentage of Cases Removed	...	...	...	84	91	90	89	91	89	85	64	70	72	83	84
Deaths	...	...	...	6	15	27	11	9	6	10	22	24	23	15	8
Percentage Mortality	...	...	...	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4

TABLE XIV.—Whooping Cough. Deaths under Certain Age Periods since 1920.

AGES	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Average 10 years 1920-1929	1930.
Under 1 year	31	55	10	61	13	52	9	56	4	20	31	11
1 and under 2 years ...	18	35	14	39	12	30	6	50	4	20	23	14
2 „ 3 „ ...	7	9	5	13	2	16	2	14	3	5	8	3
3 „ 4 „ ...	1	1	...	11	2	8	5	7	1	6	4	3
4 „ 5 „ ...	5	3	...	2	1	1	3	2	...	2	2	1
Over 5 years ... ..	...	2	1	6	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1

TABLE XV.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital-treated and Home-treated Cases, 1930.*

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases Notified	639	51	690
Deaths	17	4	21
Percentage Mortality	2·7	7·8	3·0

TABLE XVI.—*Sickness from Puerperal Fever and Mortality from Sepsis and Other Accidents of Childbirth per 1,000 Births, 10 years 1920-1929 and 1930.*

				Rate per 1,000 Births.										
				1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Year ...	...	...										
Sickness from—														
(a) Puerperal Fever ...	}		5·48	5·29	5·65	7·75	8·75	8·90	6·66	11·14	9·72	10·53	7·53	
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (from 1·10·26) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54§	14·43	14·58	16·80	13·03		
Mortality during Puerperium: Sepsis (including Phlegmasia Alba Dolens)			1·52	1·51	1·76	1·37	2·47	2·25	2·33	3·64	3·79	3·38	1·92	
Other Accidents of Childbirth			2·51	2·35	1·85	2·65	2·06	2·68	3·66	3·64	2·25	3·26	3·19	
Total Childbirth ...			4·03	3·86	3·61	4·02	4·53	4·93	5·99	7·27	6·04	6·64	5·11	
Total Childbirth England and Wales ...			4·33	3·91	3·81	3·81	3·90	4·08	4·12	4·11	4·42	4·33	4·40	

§ If the cases afterwards notified as " Puerperal Fever " are deducted, the sickness rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is reduced to 7·10 in 1926, 12·55 in 1927, 12·44 in 1928, 15·42 in 1929 and 11·24 in 1930.

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1930 shown under certain age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.									
	At Ages-Years.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox	20	...	...	12	3	...	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever	1,970	9	408	1,167	240	95	33	18	...	
Diphtheria	690	15	135	415	83	24	10	8	...	
Enteric Fever	34	...	3	6	9	5	8	3	...	
Measles	46	3	17	23	3	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	296	10	3	11	27	31	50	117	47	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	59	...	...	...	16	33	10	...	...
*Puerperal Pyrexia	102	...	...	...	33	57	12	...	...
Pneumonia	1,568	140	465	254	146	114	114	223	112	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,869	2	49	749	450	250	158	195	16	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	166	7	34	76	24	14	5	5	1	
Totals	6890	239	1,118	2,718	1,039	624	401	574	177	

* 14 Cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.

Military Cases included :—Pneumonia 1
Tuberculosis of Lung 3

TABLE XVIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1930 shown in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.
Also Total Cases removed to Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NORTH.			SOUTH			PARK			BRIGHTSIDE WEST		BRIGHTSIDE EAST		ATTERCLIFFE		DARNALL	HANDSWORTH	TINSLEY	HILLSBORO'	ECCLESFIELD	ECCLESALL NORTH		ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL	ECCLESALL SOUTH	BROOMHALL		SHARROW	NORTON	CITY	Total Cases removed to Hospital
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Small Pox ..	28	41	50	73	12	19	40	106	1	21	164	17	85	68	25	99	56	36	111	1	157	190	39	22	39	22	17	20	20	
Scarlet Fever ..	8	23	7	26	5	12	21	65	20	20	8	17	36	27	31	20	7	9	29	157	62	68	16	6	22	91	133	1970	1664	
Diphtheria ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	62	1	5	..	..	2	22	36	690	639
Enteric Fever..	2	..	4	1	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	11	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	34	25
Measles ..	6	9	6	6	1	4	5	20	7	..	9	8	23	7	11	15	7	2	14	34	34	2	1	1	3	1	1	46	26	
Erysipelas ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	6	13	3	..	6	2	..	..	1	7	7	2	2	2	8	1	10	3	14	296	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	1	..	6	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	51	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	1	6	..	1	..	1	1	1	6	..	3	2	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	6	1	2	2	2	1	59	..
*Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	3	2	42	1	1	1	4	4	4	..	..	4	4	1	1	1	2	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	3	102	..
Pneumonia ..	20	63	24	51	18	12	65	99	77	80	85	44	200	88	24	47	22	55	69	88	88	74	36	11	49	40	1568	496		
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	4	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dysentery	1	1
Continued Fever	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	18	76	36	47	23	19	50	146	101	108	141	38	1	77	20	48	28	63	87	105	109	..	..	..	..	..	61	1869	3126
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	8	4	4	3	3	6	13	9	10	2	2	10	5	4	8	5	1	9	11	9	9	3	6	7	9	9	166	127	
TOTALS	85	226	135	261	63	72	193	469	337	429	194	475	251	117	501	283	119	243	132	180	327	478	489	174	78	260	319	6890	6178	

Military Cases included :—Respiratory Tuberculosis 3. Pneumonia 1.
* 14 Cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.
† Particulars given in Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

TABLE XIX.—*Vital Statistics of whole District during 1930 and previous years.*

YEAR.	POPULATION estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1925 ...	526,900	9,461	9,321	17.7	6,185	11.7	333	226	788	85	6,078	11.5
1926 ...	523,300	9,158	9,013	17.2	6,022	11.5	310	215	712	79	5,927	11.3
1927 ...	524,900	8,684	8,526	16.2	6,526	11.4	338	248	774	91	6,436	12.3
1928 ...	515,400	8,586	8,438	16.4	6,214	12.1	362	247	619	73	6,099	11.8
1929 ...	518,000	8,183	7,976	15.4	7,004	13.5	413	259	698	88	6,850	13.2
1930 ...	518,000	8,066	7,831	15.1	5,806	11.2	357	226	522	67	5,675	11.0

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates. The rates have been calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.								
	Totals		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.						
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM ETC.—Contd.																																															
74. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.—																																															
A. Cerebral Hæmorrhage—																																															
(1) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, so returned ...	151	56	95	2	2	...	2	
(2) Apoplexy (lesion unstated)... ..	9	3	6	...	1	1		
B. Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism—																																															
(1) Cerebral Embolism ...	3	3
(2) Cerebral Thrombosis ...	44	21	23
75. Paralysis of unstated origin—																																															
A. Hemiplegia ...	5	2	3
B. Other forms of Paralysis...	2	2
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	18	10	8
77. Other forms of Insanity ...	36	4	32
78. Epilepsy ...	33	17	16
79. Convulsions (non-puerperal, 5 years and over)
80. Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age) ...	31	20	11	19	10
81. Chorea ...	3	...	3
82. Hysteria and Neuritis—																																															
(1) Hysteria, Neuralgia ...	1	...	1
(2) Neuritis ...	1	...	1
83. Cerebral Softening ...	6	3	3
84. Other Diseases of the Nervous System—																																															
(1) Idiocy, Imbecility ...	3	2	1	1
(2) Cerebral Tumour ...	15	11	4
(3) Disseminated Sclerosis ...	4	2	2
(4) Paralysis Agitans ...	10	6	4

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS, UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.										
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.								
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, ETC.— <i>Contd.</i>																																																
(5) Other Diseases included under 84...	5	2	3	1	1				
85. Diseases of the Eye & Annexa				
86. Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus—	7	1	6				
(1) Diseases of the Mastoid Sinus ...	16	9	7				
(2) Diseases of the Ear ...	441	197	244	22	14	...	3	3	1	...	1			
Totals—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs— ...	12	7	5			
IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—																																																
87. Pericarditis ...	15	9	6			
88. Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis—	3	1	2		
(1) Malignant Endocarditis...	9	6	3	1		
(2) Other Acute Endocarditis	10	6	4		
(3) Acute Myocarditis	42	30	12		
89. Angina Pectoris ...	108	37	71	
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—	5	2	3	
(1) Aortic Valve Disease ...	72	39	33	
(2) Mitral Valve Disease ...	13	9	4	
(3) Aortic and Mitral Valve Disease ...	20	12	8
(4) Other or Unspecified Valve Disease ...	581	299	282
(5) Fatty Heart
(6) Dilatation of Heart (cause unspecified)
(7) Other or unspecified Myocardial Disease...

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.						
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.					
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM— <i>Contd.</i>																																													
(8) Disordered Action of the Heart ...	31	11	20																																										
(9) Heart Disease (undefined)	14	4	10																																										
91. Diseases of the Arteries—																																													
A. Aneurysm ...	11	10	1																																										
B. Arterio-Sclerosis—																																													
(1) With record of Cerebral Vascular Lesion ...	222	114	108																																										
(2) Without " "	461	258	203																																										
C. Other Diseases of the Arteries ...	2	1	1																																										
92. Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	15	7	8																																										
93. Diseases of the Veins (Varix, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	2	1	1																																										
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.) ...	2	1	1	1	1																																								
95. Hæmorrhage without stated cause ...																																													
96. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	9	2	7																																										
Totals—Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	1659	866	793	2	1					1				3	1	3	1	2	3	7	2	9	8	9	9	25	22	97	59	177	126	307	276	206	214	27	62	863	792	1655					
V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—																																													
97. Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ and Annexa—																																													
(1) Diseases of the Nose ...																																													
(2) Diseases of the Accessory Nasal Sinuses ...	1	1																																											

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.									
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.— <i>Contd.</i>																																															
c. Other Diseases included under 107		
Totals—Diseases of the Respiratory System	600	395	205	47	35	20	18	9	5	5	1	2	...	83	59	142	7	8	4	...	9	2	11	3	13	5	39	9	59	8	59	22	65	43	39	38	7	8	312	146	458						
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—																																															
108. Diseases of the Buccal Cavity and Annexa—																																															
(1) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums	
(2) Ludwig's Angina...	5	2	3	
(3) Other Diseases included under 108	
Totals—Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils—	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	
(1) Tonsillitis, Adenoid Vegetations	9	5	4	1	...	1	
(2) Other Diseases included under 109	4	...	4	
110. Diseases of the Esophagus...
111. Ulcer of the Stomach, or Duodenum—																																															
A. Ulcer of the Stomach	28	19	9
B. " Duodenum	25	22	3
Other Diseases of the Stomach—
(1) Inflammation of the Stomach	11	6	5	2	2	...	2

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.									
	Totals	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.											
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Contd.																																																
(2) Other Diseases included under 112 ...	1	...	1	1		
113 and 114, Diarrhoea and Enteritis																																																
(1) Ulceration of the Intestines ...	7	6	1		
(2) Colitis ...	5	2	3	1		
(3) Other Diseases included under 113 and 114 ...	50	36	14	32	12	2	34	12	46		
115. Ankylostomiasis		
116. Diseases due to other Intestinal Parasites—																																																
A. Cestodes (Hydatids of Liver excepted)...		
B. Trematodes		
C. Nematodes (other than Ankylostoma)		
D. Coccidia		
E. Other specified Parasites in 116	
F. Undefined Intestinal Parasites...	24	15	9	
117. Appendicitis ...	27	11	16	3	3	...	3	
118. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction—	22	11	11	1	1	1	2	...	4	
A. Hernia	
B. Intestinal Obstruction	
119. Other Diseases of the Intestines—																																																
(1) Intestinal Stasis ...	2	1	1	
(2) Other Diseases included under 119 ...	7	6	1

TABLE XX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.							
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.				
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM—Contd.																																												
142. Non-Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	
Totals—Non-Venerel Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	289	158	131	2	1	2	1	3	...	2	3	...	4	3	...	4	...	7	11	10	21	26	45	32	35	29	28	20	6	...	156	130	286				
VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																																												
143. Accidents of Pregnancy—																																												
A. Abortion ...	3	3	3
B. Ectopic Gestation ...	1	1	1
C. Other Accidents ...	2	2	2
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	4	4	4
145. Other Accidents of Child-birth ...	7	7	7
146. Puerperal Sepsis ...	15	15	15
147. Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism and Sudden Death—																																												
(1) Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens not returned as septic
(2) Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death ...	4	4	4
148. Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ...	4	4	4
149. Childbirth not assignable to other headings (Puerperal Insanity)...
150. Puerperal Diseases of the Breast
Totals—The Puerperal State ...	40	40	40

TABLE XX.—*Continued.*

[illegible]

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.				
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.				
XIII.—OLD AGE—																																									
164. Old Age—																																									
(1) Senile Dementia ...	9	4	5	
(2) Other forms of Senile Decay ...	76	27	49	
Totals—Old Age ...	85	31	54	
XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																									
165 and 166. Suicide by Solid or Liquid Poisons and Corrosive Substances ...	7	4	3
167. Suicide by Poisonous Gas ...	14	8	6	
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ...	6	3	3	
169. Suicide by Drowning ...	5	4	1	
170. Suicide by Firearms ...	1	1	
171. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ...	11	11	
172. Suicide by Jumping from High Place ...	5	3	2	
173. Suicide by Crushing...	3	3	
174. Suicide by other means	
175. Food Poisoning	
176. Poisoning by Venomous Animals ...	2	1	1	
177. Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (not by gas)	
178. Conflagration ...	2	...	2	
179. Accidental Burns (conflagration excepted) ...	26	13	13	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	5	5	10	...	1	...	1	

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.											
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.										
EXTERNAL CAUSES—Contd.																																																
180. Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	6	4	2	2	2	4	2	6					
181. Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gas	2	2	1				
182. Accidental Drowning	6	4	2	1	1	1				
183. Accidental Injury by Firearms				
184. Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	3	2	1	1	1	...	1			
185. Accidental Injury by Fall	61	26	35	1	1	1	2	3	...	1	2			
186. Accidental Injury in Mining and Quarrying	20	20	3	6			
187. Accidental Injury by Machinery	5	5			
188. Accidental Injury by other forms of crushing (road vehicles, on railways, etc.)	84	72	12	1	1	1	3	5	...	14	2	3	2	4	3	10	...	8	...	8	1	3	...	9			
189. Injury by Animals (poisoning by venomous animals excepted)	1	1			
190. Wounds of War	4	4		
191. Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies	
192. Hunger or Thirst	
193. Excessive Cold	
194. Excessive Heat	1	...	1	
195. Lightning	
196. Electricity (lightning excepted)	1	1	
197. Homicide by Firearms

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.								
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals									
EXTERNAL CAUSES—Contd.																																															
198. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments			
199. Homicide by other means			
200. Infanticide (under 1 year)			
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	1	1			
202. Other and unstated forms of Accidental Violence ; Execution ...	5	4	1		
203. Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e. Accidental, Suicidal, etc.) and cause	1	1			
Totals—External Causes.	283	198	85	3	3	6	4	2	3	3	3	1	2	15	12	27	15	3	7	4	11	4	16	1	24	4	25	5	33	8	27	8	17	16	7	14	1	6	183	73	256						
XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																															
204. Sudden Death	
205. Cause of Death unstated or ill-defined—																																															
(1) Heart Failure (age 1-70)	
(2) Other ill-defined causes...	1	1	
(3) Cause not specified
Totals—Ill-defined Diseases ...	1	1
GRAND TOTALS ...	5675	3086	2589	309	213	62	57	32	18	13	9	14	12	430	309	739	47	38	38	36	65	63	76	64	134	120	200	147	423	258	593	414	653	609	369	421	58	110	2656	2280	4936						

HOSPITALS.

In anticipation of the coming into force of the Local Government Act on the 1st April, 1930, the City Council called a Conference with representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals of the City on the 6th June, 1929, and after general discussion a representative Conference of all the hospitals, Voluntary and Municipal, was held on the 21st June, 1929.

At that Conference, the Sheffield Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals Joint Advisory Committee was formed, consisting of 14 representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals and 14 representatives of the Corporation. This Committee considered fully the whole question of the hospital accommodation in the City. A complete survey of the existing accommodation was carried out, and the general lines upon which the future developments of the hospital services in the City should take place were fully considered. As the result of the survey it was shown that in the four Voluntary Hospitals in the City there was a total of 1,092 beds of which the average daily number occupied was 965. These hospitals served a considerably wider area than the City proper, and of the total 15,523 in-patients treated during the year under review, 4,021 came from districts outside the City boundary, or roughly 25 per cent. The Sheffield City Council had no general hospitals under its control, but the Sheffield Board of Guardians controlled two general hospitals which were administered as separate hospitals under the Order of the Local Government Board, 1906. The total accommodation in these two hospitals which were to be taken over by the Council on the 1st April, 1930, was 1,502 beds.

During the survey it was found that the Voluntary Hospitals had patients on the waiting lists numbering over 2,000, for many of whom hospital accommodation was urgently required. The two General Hospitals about to be transferred, had no waiting lists, and whereas for the greater part of the year the accommodation was fully occupied, there were times when a considerable number of vacant beds were available in these hospitals.

The Committee considered fully the best means of dealing with the waiting list patients, so as to utilise beds which might be available in the Municipal Hospitals. The Local Government Act gave power to the Local Authority to make arrangements with Voluntary Organisations. If the necessary arrangements could be made, a considerable number of cases could be treated in available accommodation at the Municipal Hospitals.

It was also found that the increasing number of street accidents requiring admission to the Voluntary Hospitals was a factor in swelling the waiting lists owing to the surgical beds being occupied by such patients. It was decided to provide a fully equipped Casualty Department at the City General Hospital which would not only reduce the number on the waiting lists, but would provide improved facilities for patients suffering from accidents. The Committee ultimately resolved to take action in this matter, and proposed to build a Casualty Block at the City General Hospital capable of dealing with 1/3rd of the total casualties in the City of Sheffield.

Arising out of this decision, it was obvious that further equipment at the hospital would be necessary in the shape of Operating Theatres, increased accommodation for nurses, and probably an increase of staff. The Council is at the present time preparing plans to carry this into effect. At the end of the year no definite arrangements had been made for the immediate admission of waiting list cases, but discussions were taking place, and since that date arrangements have been completed so that waiting list cases have been dealt with steadily and regularly at the City General Hospital.

In considering the general lines of future policy it was felt that the Maternity services of the City were inadequate, and a Sub-Committee was set up to consider the whole question with a view to recommending considerable extensions to the Maternity Department, particularly at the City General Hospital.

Under the Local Government Act the two General Hospitals, namely Fir Vale Hospital and Nether Edge Hospital, which had been for years maintained as hospitals separate from the General Institution, were transferred to the Public Health Committee and maintained as General Hospitals by that Committee. The sick poor were treated in these hospitals at the cost of the Public Assistance Committee. This separation was greatly facilitated by the fact that they had been for years maintained entirely separately, with completely separate staffs by the Board of Guardians, and no change was necessary in staff or buildings in order to carry this out. These hospitals had a staff of full-time Medical Officers, and had also a visiting staff of physicians, surgeons, obstetricians, etc., and were equipped with X-ray apparatus, laboratory facilities and had all the amenities of a general hospital.

The following table sets out all the hospital services, both public and voluntary, within and without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area :—

HOSPITAL SERVICES—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.—Purpose, Distance from Centre, Management, etc., and Beds available at 31st December, 1930.

Purpose	Name of Hospital	If within Area of L.A.	Distance from Centre (Miles)	BEDS AVAILABLE.															Proportion of patients resident outside Area	Management		
				Fever.	Small Pox	Tuberculosis.	Surgical Tuberculosis.	General Medical.	General Surgical.	Ear, Nose, Throat, Eye, and Skin.	Gynaecology.	Maternity.	Ante-Natal.	Puerperal Sepsis and Post Natal.	Venereal Disease.	Children.	Convalescent.	Chronic Sick.			Mental.	All Hospitals. Totals.
Fever ..	Lodgemoor	Yes	4½	528																—	L.A.	
Small Pox ..	Redmires	Yes	5½	200																—	L.A.	
Tuberculosis ..	Winter Street	Yes	1			M. 48 F. 58														—	L.A.	
”	Moorend	Yes	1½			F. 43														—	L.A.	
”	Crimicar Lane	Yes	4			M. 108														—	L.A.	
”	Nether Edge	Yes	2			M. 66 F. 52 Ch. 134														—	L.A.	
”	King Edward VII	Yes	4½				130													—	L.A.	
General ..	City General—Firvale	Yes	2½					M. 239 F. 276	M. 60 F. 39							170				—	L.A.	
”	Nether Edge	Yes	2						*36 *32									M. 237 F. 106		—	L.A.	
”	Royal Infirmary	Yes	1					M. 60 F. 42 M. 32 F. 44	M. 118 F. 82 M. 63 F. 44	93						81	24 M. 28 F. 22 Ch. 15		25%	Voluntary		
”	Royal Hospital	Yes	½							55						37				25%	Voluntary	
Women	Jessop's..	Yes	¾								73	*30	15	24	4					39%	Voluntary	
	Norton Park	Yes	5																	25%	Voluntary	
Children Mental..	Children's South Yorks. Mental	No.	3¾													107			M. 912 F. 1048	77% are Sheffield residents.	County Board.	
			TOTALS	528	200	509	130	693	406	148	73	98	15	24	4	395	89	343		1960	5615	

In addition to the above Hospitals, there are in Firvale House, the Institution of the Public Assistance Committee, 400 beds for Chronic Sick and bedridden infirm patients, and 267 beds for Mental Patients. * Cots not included.

CITY FEVER HOSPITALS.

(Report by the Medical Superintendent H. J. EGERTON H. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.).

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF :—

Medical Superintendent ... H. J. EGERTON H. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.

Senior Resident Assistant Medical Officer

DOUGLAS LATHAM BROWN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Resident Assistant Medical Officer JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Resident Assistant Medical Officer JAMES G. DEVLIN, M.B., CH.B.

Matron, Assistant Matron, Night Superintendent, Sister Tutor and 77 other Nursing Staff.

CRIMICAR LANE HOSPITAL. Matron and 13 other Nursing Staff.

COMMONSIDE HOSPITAL. Sister-in-Charge and 5 other Nursing Staff.

WINTER STREET HOSPITAL. Matron and 16 other Nursing Staff.

TABLE XXII.—Daily Average Number of Patients in the City Fever Hospitals.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Cases in each of the City Hospitals.							Total Daily Average Cases in the City Hospitals	Highest Number in any one day.	Date.	Lowest Number in any one day.	Date.
	Lodge Moor.	Redmires Camp.	Crimicar Lane.	Winter Street.	Common-side	Contact Cottages.						
						Dart Square.	Edmund Road.					
1911	217·7	...	18·8	...	19·2	...	...	255·7	351	Mar. 31	191	Aug. 26
1912	252·8	...	19·4	20·4 (6 months) 68·8	19·6	...	...	312·2	319	Jan. 6	191	April 29
1913	348·8	...	24·5	76·0 Entirely under Military control.	24·5	...	...	466·6	559	Dec. 13.	366	Jan. 22
1914	335·4	...	27·0	95·7 Military	25·8	...	...	464·2	554	Mar. 5 & 10	364	Nov. 9
1915	303·4	...	78·2	111·81 Military	28·7	...	...	410·3	506	Nov. 18 & 20	354	April 29
1916	203·6	...	91·18	90·13 Military and Consumptives	27·23	...	...	417·7	482	Jan. 29	356	Jan. 10
1917	223·58	...	93·16	*37·31 Consumptives	27·96	...	...	456·5	566	Dec. 29 & 30	379	Sept. 10
1918	252·05	...	98·65	92·04	32·75	...	...	473·5	574	Jan. 17	381	Aug. 14
1919	211·56	...	100·36	91·74	41·75	...	...	390·98	501	Oct. 23	285	July 2
1920	210·09	...	102·59	92·1	41·76	...	...	446·48	570	May 29	339	Aug. 28
1921	228·85	...	99·9	97·2	40·66	...	...	461·15	563	Dec. 20 & 22	353	Aug. 29
1922	245·4	...	102·0	97·2	40·8	...	...	480·3	562	May 4	367	Sept. 4
1923	261·1	...	106·9	102·5	40·7	...	...	505·9	572	Feb. 8	392	Aug. 18 & 21
1924	282·09	...	103·28	105·32	38·18	...	...	526·05	588	June 1	442	Sept. 8
1925	277·5	1·43	107·1	105·04	42·2	...	1·78	535·3	639	Nov. 27	465	Aug. 28
1926	339·86	13·86	107·6	104·14	43·05	...	6·7	616·1	716	Dec. 29	536	June 28
1927	373·48	45·17	108·99	105·12	42·56	1·71	6·07	682·12	843	Jan. 28	606	Aug. 30
1928	346·57	5·96	108·73	105·34	43·06	1·47	...	610·91	712	Dec. 29 & 30	517	Aug. 31
1929	436·3	0·73	110·7	106·38	43·15	0·17	...	696·39	788	Dec. 1	606	June 10
1930	308·99	0·26	110·32		43·31	0·33	...	569·59	781	Jan. 23	464	Sept. 12

*Military Cases—100·76, 6 weeks. Consumptive Cases—60·73, 5 months.

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Notifications, Percentages of Cases admitted, and Death Rate, for the Three Principal Diseases.*

Year.	Notifications.			Percentage of Cases Admitted on Notifications.			Total	Death Rate Calculated on Total completed Cases.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.		
1903	2,114	492	345	67·3	44·2	75·2	62·2	5·06
1904	2,906	400	348	76·8	53·3	72·2	67·4	4·4
1905	3,087	407	322	69·5	52·5	71·9	64·6	4·1
1906	4,905	675	390	63·3	50·9	81·0	65·08	4·6
1907	2,358	431	212	72·7	48·4	75·0	65·3	4·9
1908	1,404	438	237	80·6	62·7	75·5	72·9	4·1
1909	1,532	376	175	81·2	66·3	76·2	74·5	3·6
1910	1,356	401	124	78·6	69·3	79·2	78·6	3·7
1911	1,385	505	253	84·5	74·4	80·2	79·7	4·3
1912	1,741	548	164	90·6	77·1	80·4	86·9	3·8
1913	3,512	831	73	68·4	67·7	61·6	68·1	3·3
1914	3,131	846	114	74·8	71·6	72·8	74·1	3·9
1915	2,163	1,006	102	82·9	78·03	84·3	81·38	3·8
1916	847	817	69	87·1	84·7	73·9	85·4	4·4
1917	1,170	545	55	88·4	89·3	83·6	88·5	3·8
1918	1,491	615	45	89·6	91·7	86·6	90·1	3·3
1919	1,230	513	16	85·36	87·9	93·75	86·18	1·8
1920	866	600	25	84·52	88·33	88·0	86·1	2·2
1921	1,013	685	47	90·8	88·46	74·46	89·45	2·2
1922	1,296	648	47	88·96	88·11	68·08	88·19	4·02
1923	1,490	502	42	87·24	91·43	71·42	87·95	1·78
1924	1,332	515	45	89·8	91·4	71·1	89·8	1·74
1925	1,285	825	40	88·4	93·21	72·5	89·9	2·33
1926	1,563	1055	47	84·5	93·2	63·8	87·6	2·8
1927	3,111	866	44	63·7	90·3	56·8	69·3	1·87
1928	2,813	826	49	70·17	87·5	55·1	73·86	1·69
1929	4,692	761	28	71·42	94·08	78·57	74·60	1·31
1930	1,973	690	35	83·48	92·46	77·14	85·69	1·34

During the year there were several severe cases of Scarlet Fever, and satisfactory results have been obtained by the continued use of Scarlet Fever Anti-Streptococcus Serum.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Duration of Patients in Hospital.

DISEASE	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average for 10 years	1930
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Scarlet Fever ..	46.4	47.5	42.6	44.34	43.7	42.92	43.26	38.78	38.92	35.03	42.34	40.09
Diphtheria ..	40.3	43.2	43.4	52.95	52.06	45.35	57.35	63.56	58.18	47.13	50.34	50.94
Enteric Fever ..	55.3	56.1	61.1	36.7	58.2	58.18	59.59	45.12	42.88	50.27	52.34	38.92
Measles ..	26.8	37.1	28.1	34.8	34.6	28.0	29.2	29.0	33.12	21.18	30.19	39.48
Pneumonia ..	..	28.3	30.6	32.62	31.52	31.97	35.97	35.35	33.24	28.96	*32.06	30.54
Other Diseases..	25.0	28.1	26.6	27.98	26.2	25.39	28.07	28.94	25.44	27.61	26.93	29.94
Total for all Diseases ..	35.9	38.5	37.5	40.66	38.8	38.18	43.5	42.03	40.2	35.73	39.1	39.81

* Average for 9 years only.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK CARRIED OUT AT LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.

Baeteriological work has been entirely done by the Resident Medical Officers at Lodge Moor Hospital. Media on which organisms are grown has been prepared in the Laboratory as in previous years.

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR 1930.

Swabs (Throat and Nasal) and		Pneumonia and Tubercular Sputum	22
Statim Smears	3850	Widal Reaction for Typhoid ...	11
Blood Examinations	12	Pleural Effusions	14
Special Examinations of Urines	79	Faces Examinations	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	15		

TABLE XXV.

SCARLET FEVER INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, AMONGST
1,794 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1930.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS AS TO AGE.		Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
Under 1 year	1	—	3	—	4	—	—
1 year and under 2 years ..	20	—	31	1	51	1	1·96
2 years „ 3 „ ..	43	—	48	1	91	1	1·09
3 „ „ 4 „ ..	64	1	44	1	108	2	1·85
4 „ „ 5 „ ..	61	—	73	—	134	—	—
Total under 5 years ..	189	1	199	3	388	4	1·03
5 years and under 10 years	320	1	407	2	727	3	0·41
10 „ 15 „	166	—	156	—	322	—	—
15 „ 20 „	54	—	74	—	128	—	—
20 „ 25 „	37	—	59	1	96	1	1·04
25 „ 30 „ ..	27	—	31	—	58	—	—
30 „ 35 „	11	—	21	—	32	—	—
35 years and over	20	1	23	—	43	1	2·32
Totals according to Sex ..	824	3	970	6	1794	9	0·501
Death-rate per cent. according to Sex	0·36		0·61		Total Death-rate. 0·501		

1 Death occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted gives a Death-rate of 0·44.

TABLE XXVI.

**DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, AMONGST
423 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1930.**

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS AS TO AGE.		Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
Under 1 year	1	—	1	1	2	1	50·0
1 year and under 2 years ..	5	1	2	1	7	2	28·57
2 years „ „ 3 „ ..	10	1	7	2	17	3	17·64
3 „ „ 4 „ ..	17	1	12	—	29	1	3·44
4 „ „ 5 „ ..	16	1	15	—	31	1	3·22
Totals under 5 years ..	49	4	37	4	86	8	9·3
5 years and under 10 years	104	5	102	4	206	9	4·36
10 „ 15 „	34	1	43	1	77	2	2·59
15 „ 20 „	10	—	14	—	24	—	—
20 „ 25 „	7	—	6	—	13	—	—
25 „ 30 „	2	—	4	—	6	—	—
30 „ 35 „	1	—	4	—	5	—	—
35 years and over	4	1	2	—	6	1	16·66
Totals according to Sex ..	211	11	212	9	423	20	4·72
Death-rate per cent. according to Sex	5·21		4·24		Total Death-rate. 4·72		

6 Deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted, give a Death-rate of 3·35.

TABLE XXVII.

MEASLES INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, AMONGST
58 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1930.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS AS TO AGE.		Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
Under 1 year	4	—	2	—	6	—	—
1 year and under 2 years ..	10	2	6	1	16	3	18·75
2 years „ 3 „ ..	6	1	3	—	9	1	11·11
3 „ 4 „ ..	4	1	3	—	7	1	14·28
4 „ 5 „ ..	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Totals under 5 years ..	24	4	16	1	40	5	12·5
5 years and under 10 years	5	—	9	—	14	—	—
10 „ 15 „	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
15 „ 20 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ 25 „	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
25 „ 30 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 „ 35 „	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals according to Sex ..	30	4	28	1	58	5	8·62
Death-rate per cent. according to Sex	13·33		3·57		Total Death-rate 8·62		

TABLE XXVIII.

**ENTERIC FEVER INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, AMONGST
12 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1930.**

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS AS TO AGE.		Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 years and under 10 years	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
10 „ 15 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 „ 25 „	1	—	2	—	3	—	—
25 „ 30 „	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
30 „ 35 „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 „ 40 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 „ 45 „	2	1	—	—	2	1	50·0
45 years and Over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals according to Sex ..	9	1	3	—	12	1	8·33
Death-rate per cent according to Sex	11·11		—		Total Death-rate 8·33		

TABLE XXIX. ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ALTERATIONS IN DIAGNOSIS FOR EACH DISEASE DURING 1930.

DISEASE.	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1930.	Admitted in 1930.	Transferred from	Dis- charged in 1930.	Deaths in 1930.	Transferred to	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1930.
Scarlet Fever..	352	1647	Diphtheria Pneumonia Other Diseases Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever .. Measles and Scarlet Fever .. Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough .. Measles and Pneumonia Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia ..	1785	9	Diphtheria Measles Other Diseases Scarlet Fever and Parotitis .. Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox .. Scarlet Fever and Rotheln .. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria .. Scarlet Fever and Measles .. Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough .. Scarlet Fever and Burns	1 1 44 12 9 6 2 7 3 1
Diphtheria	121	638	Scarlet Fever..	403	20	Scarlet Fever Other Diseases Pneumonia Measles Erysipelas and Diphtheria .. Diphtheria and Chicken Pox .. Diphtheria and Whooping Cough .. Diphtheria and Tinea Diphtheria and Parotitis Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever ..	19 217 6 6 1 2 1 1 2 2
Enteric Fever	1	27		11	1	Pneumonia Other Diseases	3 9
Pneumonia	16	268	Diphtheria Enteric Fever Other Diseases Pneumonia and Whooping Cough ..	148	43	Other Diseases Measles Scarlet Fever	62 8 1
Measles	—	24	Pneumonia Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Measles and Pneumonia Measles and Croup Rheumatism, Measles and Scarlet Fever Scarlet Fever, Measles and Pneumonia ..	53	5	Other Diseases	1
Carried forward	490	2604		77	78		427
							266

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ALTERATIONS IN DIAGNOSIS FOR EACH DISEASE DURING 1930—Contd.

DISEASE.	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1930.	Admitted in 1930.	Transferred from	Dis- charged in 1930.	Deaths in 1930.	Transferred to	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1930.
Brought forward	490	2604	77	2400	78	427	266
Cerebro-Spinal Fever—Sheffield Cases	—	—	Other Diseases	—	1		—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever—Imported Cases	—	2	Other Diseases	—	2		1
Other Diseases	4	76	Diphtheria	389	18	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4
			Pneumonia			Scarlet Fever..	2
			Scarlet Fever..			Chicken Pox and Scabies	1
			Scarlet Fever and Encephalitis			Pneumonia	1
			Enteric Fever..				
			Measles and Pneumonia				
			Pneumonia and Whooping Cough				
			Measles				
COMBINED DISEASES.							
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	—	3	Scarlet Fever..	12	—		—
Scarlet Fever and Measles	—	2	Scarlet Fever..	8	—	Scarlet Fever..	69
Diphtheria and Measles	—	1		1	—		—
Scarlet Fever and Encephalitis	—	1		—	—	Other Diseases	—
Measles and Croup	—	2		—	—	Measles	—
Measles and Pneumonia	—	19		—	—	Measles	—
						Scarlet Fever	16
						Other Diseases	2
							1
Bronchitis and Scarlet Fever	—	1		—	—	Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough	—
Scarlet Fever, Measles and Pneumonia	—	1		—	—	Measles	—
Rheumatism, Measles and Scarlet Fever	—	1		—	—	Measles	—
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	1	6	Scarlet Fever..	4	—	Scarlet Fever	3
			Diphtheria				
Carried forward	495	2719	435	2814	99	462	274

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ALTERATIONS IN DIAGNOSIS FOR EACH DISEASE DURING 1930.—Contd.

DISEASE.	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1930.	Admitted in 1930.	Transferred from	Dis- charged in 1930.	Deaths in 1930.	Transferred to	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1930.
Brought forward ..	495	2719	435	2814	99	462	274
Whooping Cough and Measles ..	—	2		2	—		—
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia ..	1	1		—	—	Pneumonia .. 1	—
Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever ..	—	2	Scarlet Fever.. .. 3	5	—	Other Diseases .. 1	—
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia ..	—	1	Scarlet Fever and Bronchitis .. 1	—	—	Scarlet Fever.. .. 1	—
Scarlet Fever and Rotheln ..	—	—	Scarlet Fever.. .. 6	6	—	Scarlet Fever .. 1	—
Scarlet Fever and Parotitis ..	—	—	Scarlet Fever .. 12	12	—		—
Diphtheria and Erysipelas ..	—	—	Diphtheria 1	1	—		—
Diphtheria and Chicken Pox ..	—	—	Diphtheria 2	2	—		—
Diphtheria and Tinea ..	—	—	Diphtheria 1	1	—		—
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ..	—	—	Diphtheria 1	1	—		—
Diphtheria and Parotitis ..	—	—	Diphtheria 2	2	—		—
Scarlet Fever and Burns ..	—	—	Scarlet Fever 1	1	—		—
Chicken Pox and Scabies ..	—	—	Other Diseases 1	1	—		—
TOTALS ..	496	2725	466	2848	99	466	274
Small Pox	—	5		3	—		2
Small Pox Contacts	—	47		47	—		—
TOTAL ..	496	2777	466	2898	99	466	276
TUBERCULOSIS.							
Winter Street.. ..	105	653		607	57		94
Crimicar Lane	100	588		548	36		104
Commonside	39	256		241	13		41
TOTALS ..	740	4274	466	4294	205	466	515

TABLE XXX.—*Number of Cases treated in Observation Ward.*

Remaining in 31/12/29	Admissions from		Discharged from Block	Transferred to Wards.	Deaths	Remaining in 31/12/30
	Ambulance	Wards				
25	201	117	186	117	18	22

RETURN CASES.

These are patients who may possibly have contracted the disease from a patient discharged from Hospital within 28 days. There are always a certain number of these connected with cases when discharged from either the sick room or a Hospital.

Disease.	Discharges.	Return Cases.	Percentage of Cases Discharged
Scarlet Fever	1,785	30	1·68
Diphtheria	403	1	0·24

SCARLET FEVER.—As regards the cases referred to above these may possibly be due to the return home of the primary cases. In 24 of these the secondary or “return” cases have been admitted into Hospital and verified, the remaining 6 cases were not admitted to Hospital and consequently not verified. There were also 8 cases which were very doubtful, in as much as other sources of infection were traced. A further 11 cases were definitely not “return” cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—This case may be a “return” case. There is also another which is a case of relapse.

TABLE XXXI.—*Diseases from which Members of the Staff suffered during the Year 1930.*

Disease.	Medical Staff.	Official Staff.	Nursing Staff.	Domestic Staff.	Male Staff.	Total days lost to Hospital during 1930.
Scarlet Fever.. ..	1	—	1	—	1	122
Diphtheria	—	—	3	—	—	120
Measles	—	—	1	—	—	26
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	20
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	61
Appendicitis	—	—	1	—	—	34
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ..	—	1	1	—	—	69
Tubercular Meningitis ..	—	—	*1	—	—	16
Other Ailments	1	—	36	51	14	1250
TOTALS	2	1	46	52	16	1718

*Death occurred in the case of one Probationer Nurse.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ambulance Department on the 31st December, 1930, consisted of five vehicles, three Austin, and two Straker-Squire Ambulances.

During the year the ambulances covered 38,982 miles in the removal of cases to Hospital.

The vehicles are stationed at the City Hospital, Lodge Moor, and are used when necessary for the conveyance of Tuberculosis Cases.

A trained Nurse accompanies each ambulance when removing cases to Hospital, each ambulance carrying a basket with all the necessary emergency requirements, together with utensils.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

REPORT BY THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—JAMES CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL—FIRVALE.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF :—

Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. J. CLANCY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.
Assistant Medical Officers	... W. E. DORNAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. K. J. G. MILNE, M.B., CH.B. M. J. GORDON, M.B., CH.B. J. K. McCULLUM, M.B., CH.B. R. A. T. ROUSE, M.B., CH.B.
Radiologist and Dermatologist (part time)	... A. RUPERT HALLAM, M.D.
Physician	... A. GURNEY YATES, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Surgeon	... R. ST. LEGER BROCKMAN, M.A., M.B., M.CH., F.R.C.S.
Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, Sister Tutor, Home Sister, X-ray and Massage Sister, Massage Sister and Sister Tutor, and 145 other Nursing Staff.	

The number of patients admitted to hospital and the total number treated are shown in Table XXXII. The number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXII.
ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1929.. .. .	210	215	120	545
Admitted from Town	1775	2635	711	5121
Admitted from Fir Vale House	104	74	9	187
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	8	3	5	16
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	126	126
BIRTHS	—	—	524	524
TOTAL ADMITTED AND BORN.. .. .	1887	2712	1375	5974
TOTAL TREATED DURING 1930	2097	2927	1495	6519

TABLE XXXIII.
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharges to Town.. .. .	1189	2097	1015	4301
Discharges to Fir Vale House	160	191	16	367
Discharges to Nether Edge Hospital	11	10	1	22
Discharges to Children's Homes	—	—	170	170
DEATHS	530	381	148	1059
TOTAL	1890	2679	1350	5919
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1930	207	248	145	600

The total of admissions and births was 5,974, an increase of 133 from last year. The whole of this increase except one was accounted for by the increase in births. There was a decrease of 171 in men admitted from town, and an increase of 218 in women. Admissions from Fir Vale House show a decrease of 53 men and 7 women. There was a nett increase of 24 children admitted, the number admitted from town showing a rise of 82, the number from Fir Vale House, Nether Edge Hospital and the Children's Homes showing a fall of 45, 2 and 11 respectively. On the 1st April, 1930, the Nursery at Fir Vale House was transferred to the Children's Homes, and infants admitted from the Nursery since that date are classified as from the Children's Homes.

The average daily number under treatment was 609.56, an increase of 25.01 over last year. The highest number on one day was 695 on the 25th March, and the lowest was 536 on the 14th September.

The average duration of treatment per patient was 34.13 days, an increase of .9 from last year, last year's figure of 33.23 days being the lowest on record for the hospital. The number of patients in hospital the whole year was 59, an increase of 14 over last year.

There has been no serious difficulty throughout the year in finding accommodation for patients seeking admission. Each section of the hospital has been over-crowded from time to time, but urgent cases have never had to wait, and non-urgent cases have never been on the waiting list more than a day or two. Altogether the year 1930 was an exceptionally healthy year.

TABLE XXXIV.—ADMISSIONS.
CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Diseases of the Respiratory System:—

Abscess of Lung 2, Asthma 15, Bronchiectasis 5, Bronchitis 324, Broncho-pneumonia 78, Cancer of Larynx 4, Cancer of Lung 4, Carcinoma of Bronchus 2, Common Cold 8, Empyema 10, Gumma of Lung 2, Haemoptysis 2, Interstitial Pneumonia 1, Lobar Pneumonia 130, Lympho-Sarcoma of Lung 1, Mediastinal Neoplasm 2, Neoplasm of Lung 2, Pleurisy 19, Tuberculosis of Larynx 1, Tuberculosis of Lungs 98. Total 710.

Diseases of the Circulatory System:—

Adherent Pericardium 1, Anaemia 6, Angina Pectoris 3, Aortic Aneurism 3, Arteriosclerosis 417, Congenital Heart Disease 3, Mesenteric Thrombosis 2, Myclogenous Leukaemia 1, Myocarditis 35, Pericarditis 4, Pernicious Anaemia 5, Phlebitis 15, Pulmonary Embolism 2, Senile Gangrene 16, Splenic Anaemia 1, Valvular Disease of the Heart 134, Varicose Veins 7. Total 655.

Diseases of the Nervous System:—

Acute Mania 6, Acute Myelitis 1, Acute Toxic Encephalitis 1, Amnesia 1, Bell's Paralysis 1, Bulbar Paralysis 1, Cephalalgia 1, Cerebral Abscess 2, Cerebral Diplegia 3, Cerebral Embolism 2, Cerebral Haemorrhage 47, Cerebral Thrombosis 58, Cerebral Tumour 5, Chorea 33, Concussion 7, Delusions 2, Dementia 9, Disseminated Sclerosis 6, Epilepsy 40, For Mental Observation 1, General Paralysis of Insane 10, Hysteria 6, Imbecility 1, Infantile Convulsions 1, Locomotor Ataxia 14, Melancholia 3, Meningeal Haemorrhage 2, Meningismus 1, Meningococcal Meningitis 10, Mental Deficiency 15, Migraine 2, Neuralgia 1, Neurasthenia 43, Neuritis 7, Paralysis Agitans 2, Pneumococcal Meningitis 1, Poliomyelitis 3, Post Encephalitic Parkinsonism 17, Primary Lateral Sclerosis 3, Primary Muscular Dystrophy 3, Progressive Muscular Atrophy 3, Pseudo-hypertrophic Muscular Atrophy 1, Sciatica 8, Septic Meningitis 1, Sub-acute Combined Degeneration 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 15, Tumour of Spinal Cord 2. Total 403.

Diseases of the Digestive System:—

Abdominal Adhesions 6, Abscess of Liver 1, Actinomyces of Liver 1, Alveolar Abscess 10, Anal Prolapse 1, Appendicitis 62, Ascites 3, Bacillary Dysentery 1, Cancer of Caecum 2, Cancer of Colon 36, Cancer of Floor of Mouth 3, Cancer of Gall Bladder 3, Cancer of Liver 1, Cancer of Oesophagus 7, Cancer of Pancreas 4, Cancer of Peritoneum 1, Cancer of Rectum 32, Cancer of Stomach 36, Cancer of Tongue 3, Cholecystitis 10, Colitis 3, Constipation 46, Duodenal Ulcer 33, Dental Caries 9, Diarrhoea 1, Dyspepsia 36, Epithelioma

of Mouth 2, Epithelioma of Palate 2, Faecal Fistulae 2, Fissure in Ano 8, Fistulae in Ano 8, Gall Stones 16, Gastric Ulcer 27, Gastritis 12, Haematemesis 3, Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis 1, Haemorrhoids 40, Hepatic Cirrhosis 5, Hernia 109, Ileo Colitis 8, Imperforate Anus 2, Infective Enteritis 14, Intestinal Obstruction 9, Intussusception 1, Ischio Rectal Abscess 11, Jaundice 5, Jejunal Ulcer 1, Pancreatitis 2, Pneumococcal Peritonitis 2, Polypus of Small Intestine 1, Pyloric Obstruction 9, Pyorrhoea 8, Rectal Ulcer 2, Stomatitis 2, Tuberculosis of Caecum 3, Tuberculous Peritonitis 9, Visceroptosis 4. Total 679.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System :—

Abortion 318, Abscess of Scrotum 2, Albuminuria of Pregnancy 6, Atresia of Urethra 1, Bicornute Uterus 1, Bi-lateral Pyosalpinx 14, Calculus in Bladder 1, Cancer of Bladder 1, Cancer of Ovary 7, Cancer of Penis 1, Cancer of Prostate 7, Cancer of Uterus 46, Carneous Mole 1, Cervical Cyst 1, Cervical Laceration 11, Contusion of Kidney 1, Cystitis 14, Dysmenorrhoea 2, Eclampsia 2, Ectopic Gestation 10, Endometritis 10, Enlarged Prostate 28, Epididymitis 2, Fibrosis Uteri 20, Haematoma of Vulva 1, Haematuria 1, Hydatidiform Mole 1, Hydrocele 7, Hydronephrosis 2, Infantile Uterus 2, Incontinence of Urine 2, Labial Abscess 8, Lacerated Perineum 3, Laceration of Vagina 1, Leucorrhoea 6, Menopausal Symptoms 6, Menorrhagia 6, Metritis 2, Metrorrhagia 5, Myoma Uteri 9, Neoplasm of Kidney 3, Nephritis 53, Ovarian Cyst 16, Papillomata of Bladder 2, Paraphimosis 1, Pelvic Abscess 5, Pelvic Cellulitis 5, Pelvic Peritonitis 2, Perinephritic Abscess 4, Phimosis 3, Post Partum Debility 4, Post Partum Haemorrhage 1, Premature Labour 3, Prostatitis 1, Pseudo Pregnancy 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 2, Pyelitis 13, Pyonephrosis 2, Recto Vaginal Fistulae 1, Recurring Endometromata 1, Renal Calculi 7, Renal Colic 3, Retained Placenta 2, Retention of Urine 4, Retroversion of Uterus 8, Ruptured Hymen 4, Salpingitis 10, Spontaneous Rupture of Uterus 2, Stricture of Urethra 11, Sub-involution of Uterus 1, Toxaemia of Pregnancy 8, Tuberculosis of Bladder 3, Tuberculosis of Kidney 2, Urethral Calculus 1, Urethral Caruncle 3, Ureteric Calculus 5, Ureterocele 1, Uterine Polypus 2, Uterine Prolapse 10, Vaginal Prolapse 10, Varicocele 5, Vesico Vaginal Fistulae 1. Total 795.

Diseases of the Skin :—

Dermatitis 51, Eczema 8, Epithelioma 11, Erythema Nodosum 4, Generalized Ichthyosis 1, Herpes Zoster 9, Impetigo 42, Lupus 2, Pediculosis 9, Pemphigus Neonatorum 4, Prurigo 1, Pruritus Ani 3, Psoriasis 5, Purpura 1, Ringworm 5, Scborrhoea 2, Scabies 16, Scleroderma 1, Septic Corns 1, Syccosis 2, Urticaria 4. Total 182.

Diseases of the Eye :—

Acute Conjunctivitis 3, Blepharitis 1, Blind 1, Corneal Ulcer 2, Daeryocystitis 1, Ophthalmic Neonatorum 4, Panophthalmitis 1, Sub-conjunctival Haemorrhage 1. Total 14.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat :—

Adenomata of Thyroid 1, Cancer of Mastoid Antrum 1, Cancer of Parotid 3, Cancer of Tonsil 1, Deviated Nasal Septum 1, Epistaxis 2, Epithelioma Antrum of Highmore 1, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 49, Mastoiditis 8, Maxillary Abscess 1, Nasal Polypus 1, Otitis Media 16, Parotid Abscess 1, Parotitis 7, Peritonsillar Abscess 12, Sarcoma of Thyroid 1, Tonsillitis 33. Total 139.

Diseases of Bone :—

Caries 4, Gumma 1, Hammer Toe 1, Kyphosis 1, Metatarsalgia 1, Necrosis 8, Osteoma 2, Osteomyelitis 9, Periostitis 3, Rickety Genu Valgum 1, Sacral Teratoma 1, Sarcoma 6, Slipped Epiphysis 2, Tuberculosis 6. Total 46.

Diseases of Joints :—

Contracture 2, Cyst of Knee 1, Displaced Internal semi-lunar Cartilage 8, Ganglion 2, Hallux Rigidus 2, Hallux Valgus 1, Infective Arthritis 1, Perthe's Disease 1, Prepatellar Bursitis 9, Rheumatoid Arthritis 40, Spondylitis 4, Talipes equino Varus 1, Tuberculosis 12, Synovitis 7. Total 91.

Disease of the Breast :—

Abscess 6, Adenoma 3, Carcinoma 15, Cystic Mastitis 1, Fibroma 1, Mastitis 3. Total 29.

Injuries :—

Burns 21, Contusions 29, Dislocation 5, Fracture 136, Haematoma 1, Sprains 12, Suicidal Cut-throat 13, Wounds 41. Total 258.

Septic Infections :—

Abseess 41, Carbuncle 13, Cellulitis 29, Furunculosis 13, Septicaemia 1, Septic Sores 8, Ulcer 59, Whitlow 11. Total 175.

Infectious Diseases :—

Chickenpox 19, Diphtheria 7, Enteric Fever 6, Epidemic C.S.M. 1, Epidemic Parotitis 3, Erysipelas 28, Influenza 15, Measles 89, Paratyphoid Fever 1, Puerperal Septicaemia 9, Scarlet Fever 4, Whooping Cough 33. Total 215.

Venereal Diseases :—

Gonorrhoea 6, Syphilis 38. Total 44.

Miscellaneous :—

Acute Rheumatism 62, Alcoholic Intoxication 5, Allergic Oedema 1, Amputation of Finger 1, Cervical Adenitis 5, Chronic Rheumatism 29, Congenital Malformation 1, Debility 12, Debility from Birth 13, Diabetes Mellitus 33, Dog Bite 1, Exhaustion 1, Exophthalmic Goitre 1, Exposure 1, Foreign Bodies 5, Gout 2, Infants Born 524, Infants Suckling 28, Ingrowing Toe Nail 2, Lipoma of Shoulder 1, Lymphadenoma 3, Lymphosarcoma of Neck Glands 6, Marasmus 12, Miliary Tuberculosis 6, Myalgia 6, Myxoedema 3, Neuroma of Finger 1, No disease found 71, Observation cases 4, Oedema of Feet and Legs 3, Pleurodynia 3, Pregnancy 589, Prematurity 34, Ptomaine Poisoning 2, Puerperium 37, Sarcoma of Muscles 2, Suicidal Poisonings 26, Sun Stroke 1, Tuberculosis of Glands of Neck 2. Total 1,539.

GRAND TOTAL 5,974

DEATHS.

During the year 1,059 patients died in the hospital, a decrease of 168 from last year. This decrease is general and not confined to special diseases. There is a decrease even in deaths from arterio-sclerosis, and for the first time for many years a fall in deaths from malignant diseases. The following list shows the figures for the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Arterio-sclerosis	287	304	266
Bronchitis	76	126	94
Tuberculosis of Lungs	39	36	20
Cerebral Haemorrhage	34	32	18
Lobar Pneumonia	58	64	38
Broncho Pneumonia	47	70	28
Valvular Disease of the Heart	48	37	41
Malignant Disease	171	178	142

In Table XXXV. the diseases causing death are classified, and in Table XXXVI. the ages at death for the last three years are set out. In Table XXXVII. the causes of death of infants under one year are given. The figure shows a decrease of 7 from last year. Of the 82 infants who died, 45 were premature or feeble children from birth.

Quite a considerable number of patients died immediately on admission before they could be examined, and 179 died during the first 48 hours. It is a pity to move patients to hospital who are obviously dying.

Inquests were held upon 57 patients who died in the hospital, a decrease of 20 from last year.

TABLE XXXV.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Respiratory System :—

Abseess of Lung 2, Asthma 1, Bronchial Carcinoma 1, Bronchiectasis 1, Bronchitis 94, Broncho Pneumonia 28, Cancer of Larynx 2, Cancer of Lung 3, Empyema 1, Lobar Pneumonia 40, Lympho Sarcoma of Lung 1, Mediastinal Neoplasm 1, Oedema of Larynx 1, Pleural Effusion 1, Tuberculosis of Lungs 20. Total 197.

Circulatory System :—

Angina Pectoris 1, Arterio-sclerosis 266, Bacterial Endocarditis 2, Congenital Heart Disease 2, Hodgkin's Disease 1, Myelogenous Leukaemia 1, Myocarditis 16, Occlusion of Coronary Arteries 1, Pericarditis 2, Pernicious Anaemia 2, Pulmonary Embolism 2, Senile Gangrene 9, Specific Aortitis 4, Stokes Adam's Syndrome 1, Thrombosis of Veins 2, Valvular Disease of the Heart 41. Total 353.

Digestive System :—

Acute Appendicitis 2, Cancer of Caecum 1, Cancer of Colon 22, Cancer of Gall Bladder 1, Cancer of Liver 1, Cancer of Oesophagus 5, Cancer of Pancreas 1, Cancer of Rectum 12, Cancer of Stomach 27, Cholecystitis and Gallstones 4, Colitis (Acute) 2, Cyclic Vomiting 1, Duodenal Ulcer 3, Dyspepsia from Birth 1, Epithelioma of Floor of Mouth 3, Epithelioma of Palate 1, Epithelioma of Tongue 1, Gastric Ulcer 4, Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis 1, Hepatic Cirrhosis 3, Ileo Colitis 2, Imperforate Anus 1, Infective Enteritis 9, Inguinal Abscess 1, Intestinal Obstruction (adhesions) 4, Ischio Rectal Abscess 1, Polypus of Small Intestine 1, Pneumococcal Peritonitis 1, Strangulated Femoral Hernia 3, Strangulated Inguinal Hernia 5, Tuberculous Peritonitis 1. Total 125.

Nervous System :—

Bulbar Paralysis 1, Cerebral Abscess 1, Cerebral Diplegia 1, Cerebral Embolism 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 18, Cerebral Thrombosis 16, Cerebral Tumour 3, Concussion of the Brain 1, Chorea 1, Disseminated Sclerosis 1, Epidemic Encephalitis 2, Epilepsy 4, Infantile Convulsions 1, Locomotor Ataxia 3, Luetic Cerebral Endarteritis 1, Meningeal Haemorrhage 2, Meningococcal Meningitis 4, Myelitis 1, Neurasthenia 1, Paralysis Agitans 3, Post Encephalitic Parkinsonism 2, Pneumococcal Meningitis 3, Primary Lateral Sclerosis 2, Progressive Muscular Atrophy 1, Septic Meningitis 1, Sub-acute Combined Degeneration 2, Toxic Encephalitis 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 15, Tumour of Spinal Cord 1. Total 94.

Genito-Urinary System :—

Abortion Septicaemia 8, Cancer of Bladder 2, Cancer of Ovaries 6, Cancer of Penis 4, Cancer of Prostate 4, Cancer of Uterus 20, Cystitis 1, Enlarged Prostate 17, Nephritis 25, Ovarian Cyst 1, Pyaemic Abscess Scrotum 1, Pyonephrosis 1, Renal Calculi 1, Ruptured Tubal Gestation 1, Spontaneous Rupture of Uterus 2, Subphrenic Abscess 1, Toxaemia of Pregnancy 1, Tuberculosis of Kidney 1, Urethral Stricture 4. Total 101.

Infectious Diseases :—

Erysipelas 4, Influenza 1, Measles 15, Paratyphoid Fever 1, Puerperal Septicaemia 4, Whooping Cough 3. Total 28.

Diseases of Bones and Joints :—

Concussion of Spine 1, Fractures 23, Hallux Valgus, Septicaemia 1, Necrosis 1, Osteoarthritis 3, Osteomyelitis 5, Rheumatoid Arthritis 1, Sarcoma 3, Tuberculosis of Spine 5. Total 43.

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat :—

Cancer of Antrum of Highmore 1, Cancer of Parotid 1, Cancer of Tonsil 1, Malignant Tumour of Parotid Gland 1, Otitis Media 3, Sarcoma of Thyroid 1, Septic Parotitis 1, Tonsillitis 2. Total 11.

Miscellaneous :—

Abrasions 1, Abscess of Breast 1, Burns 4, Cancer of Breast 5, Cellulitis 2, Contusions 1, Cut Throat 1, Debility from Birth 13, Diabetes Mellitus 15, Epithelioma of Skin 8, Lympho Sarcoma of Neck Glands 3, Marasmus from Birth 5, Miliary Tuberculosis 3, Myxoedema 1, Pemphigus Neonatorum 3, Poisoning 3, Prematurity 32, Sarcoma of Muscles 1, Septic Wounds 3, Varicose Ulcer 2. Total 107.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—1,059.

TABLE XXXVI—AGES AT DEATH.

	1928.	1929.	1930
Under 1 year	73	89	82
1 to 5 years	66	64	43
5 to 10 years	19	8	12
10 to 15 years.....	7	9	8
15 to 20 years.....	15	17	21
20 to 25 years.....	26	26	19
25 to 35 years.....	50	47	39
35 to 45 years.....	74	80	70
45 to 55 years.....	133	126	112
55 to 65 years.....	182	230	198
65 to 75 years.....	236	319	275
75 to 85 years.....	203	185	154
Over 85 years	31	27	26
	<hr/> 1,115	<hr/> 1,227	<hr/> 1,059

TABLE XXXVII.—CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Broncho-pneumonia	9
Congenital Heart Disease	2
Debility from Birth	13
Dyspepsia from Birth	1
Gastro Enteritis	1
Ileo Colitis	2
Imperforate Anus	1
Infantile Convulsions	1
Infective Enteritis	7
Marasmus from Birth	5
Measles	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	3
Prematurity	32
Septic Parotitis	1
Whooping Cough	2
	<hr/> 82

MEDICAL WORK.

The type of medical case treated was much the same as in former years. The most striking feature of the year's work was the lower incidence of disease of the respiratory system. The total number of patients in this class fell from 987 in 1929 to 710 in 1930. The decrease was general, cases of bronchitis falling from 473 to 324, lobar pneumonia falling from 193 to 130, broncho-pneumonia from 150 to 78. Tuberculosis of the lungs, however, showed an increase from 87 to 98. All patients certified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs are now referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, but in spite of that 98 cases were admitted under other diagnoses. Many of these were too ill to transfer, and it is very unfortunate that these patients are sent to this hospital as there is now no separate accommodation for them and they are all infectious.

No epidemic occurred amongst adults during the year. Only 15 cases of influenza were admitted and one died.

Patients suffering from the after effects of epidemic encephalitis showed a decrease of 21. This is due to the fact that there are few new cases coming under observation for the first time, and the old cases are mostly permanently provided for.

There was a decrease of 16 in persons admitted in whom no disease could be discovered after examination.

SURGICAL WORK.

A general increase is again noted in the work of this section. Fractures showed an increase of 19 and other injuries an increase of 17. Most of the patients suffering from malignant disease were too far advanced for radical treatment. For the first time for many years there was a decrease in the number admitted, the figures being 263 for 1929 and 258 for 1930. The commonest sites were Uterus 46, Stomach 36, Colon 36, Rectum 32, and Breast 15. The mortality from malignant disease for the first time for many years showed a fall of 36 from 178 to 142, so far as this hospital is concerned.

The number of operations performed under anaesthesia during 1930 was 1,344, an increase of 128 from last year. There has been a steady fall of recent years in the number of simple operations for hernia, etc. and an increase in emergency operations. I fear the fall in cases of hernia, etc. is not due to a lower incidence of these conditions, but is due to a reluctance on the part of individuals who are contributors to hospital contributory schemes to pay towards the cost of treatment here. There is also a decrease in operations on the stomach and duodenum owing to the fact that most of these patients are now being treated on medical lines. A detailed list of operations is given in Table XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXVIII.—OPERATIONS.

Abdominal Operations :—

Abdominal Nephrectomy 1, Appendicectomy 68, Appendicostomy 1, Caecostomy 8, Caesarean Section 22, Cholecystectomy 9, Cholecystostomy 15, Cholecystenterostomy 3, Closure of Caecostomy 3, Colostomy 17, Duodeno-jejunostomy 2, Excision of Bowel 7, Gastro-gastrostomy 1, Gastro-jejunostomy 14, Gastrostomy 1, Hysterectomy 23, Lateral Anastomosis 2, Laparotomy for :—Contusion of Bowel 1, Exploratory 1, Ectopic Gestation 10, General Peritonitis 5, Intraperitoneal Abscess 4, Intestinal Obstruction (Adhesions) 7, Inoperable Cancer 5, Imperforate Anus 1, Impacted Gallstone 1, Intussusception 1, Mesenteric Thrombosis 1, Perforated Gastric Ulcer 3, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 1, Perforated Urinary Bladder 1, Talma Morrison Operation 1, Tuberculous Peritonitis 3, Volvulus 2, Ovariectomy 9, Pylorotomy 2, Pyloroplasty (Rammstedt) 1, Repair of Abdominal Wall 2, Salpingo-oophorectomy 21, Ventro-suspension of Uterus 4. Total 284.

Operations for Hernia :—

Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia 6, Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia (Strangulated) 6, Radical Cure of Incisional Hernia 10, Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia 63, Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia (Strangulated) 3, Radical Cure of Umbilical Hernia 6. Total 94.

Operations on Genito-Urinary System :—

Amputation of Cervix 4, Circumcision 10, Colpoperineorrhaphy 16, Curettage of Uterus 41, Cystoscopy under Anaesthesia 7, Dilatation of Urethral Stricture 6, Diathermy of Cervix 2, Diathermy of Papilloma of Bladder 2, Diathermy of Uterocoele 2, Evacuation of Uterus (Abortion) 259, Excision of Urethral Caruncle 3, Excision of Uterine Polypus 1, For Perinephric Abscess 3, For Periurethral Abscess 1, Nephrectomy 2, Nephro-lithotomy 1, Posterior Colpotomy 4, Prostatectomy 12, Radical Cure of Hydrocele 6, Radical Cure of Varicocele 4, Removal of Ureteric Calculus 3, Removal of Vesical Calculus 1, Suprapubic Cystotomy 27, Vaginal Hysterectomy 3. Total 420.

Excisions :—

Excision of Adenoma of Breast 4, Excision of Bartholin's Gland 1, Excision of Breast 9, Excision of Cyst 5, Excision of Fibroma 1, Excision of Ganglion 2, Excision of Glands 1, Excision of Haemorrhoids 42, Excision of Lipoma 1, Excision of Neuroma 1, Excision of Papilloma 2, Excision of Sinus 1, Excision of Tongue 1, Excision of Ulcer 1. Total 72.

Amputations :—

Amputation of Arm 1, Amputation of Finger 3, Amputation of Leg 1, Amputation of Thigh 10, Amputation of Toe 1. Total 16.

Operations on Bones and Joints :—

Excision of Exostosis 1, Excision of Prepatellar Bursa 12, Excision of Semilunar Cartilage 6, For Compound Fracture 2, For Hallux Rigidus 2, For Hallux Valgus 2, Laminectomy 2, Osteomyelitis 9, Osteotomy 3, Reduction of Dislocation 3, Setting Fracture 14, Sequestrotomy 7, Suture Patella 1. Total 64.

Operations on Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest :—

Excision of Nasal Polypus 1, For Abscess of Lung 1, Mastoid Antrotomy 4, Mastoidectomy 5, Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids 80, Rib Resection for Empyema 18, Tracheotomy 1. Total 110.

Drainage of Abscesses and Cellulitis :—

Abdominal Wall 1, Alveolus 9, Ankle 6, Arm 9, Axilla 4, Breast 10, Carbuncle 11, Chest Wall, 10, Elbow 2, Face 1, Gluteal 6, Groin 5, Hand 8, Iliac 4, Ischio-rectal 9, Jaw 2, Labium 6, Leg 6, Lumbar 4, Neck 22, Parotid 1, Pyaemic 6, Scalp 2, Shoulder 2, Thigh 4, Whitlow 14. Total 164.

Miscellaneous :—

Avulsion of Nail 7, Cerebral Decompression 3, Cervical Sympathectomy 1, Diathermy Lupus 1, Evisceration of Eyeball 1, Extraction of Foreign Bodies 5, Extraction of Teeth 68, For Daeryocystitis 1, For Fissure in Ano 8, For Fistula in Ano 11, Lumbar Puncture (under Anaesthetic) 3, Repair of Wounds 4, Skin Grafting 3, Stretching Sciatic Nerve 1, Tenoplasty 2, Ventricular Puncture 1. Total 120.
GRAND TOTAL 1,344.

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The children's section of the hospital was exceptionally quiet during the whole year. The total number of children treated was 1,495, an increase of 150 from last year. There were fewer cases of pneumonia amongst children than for many years. Most of the common diseases were treated. There was a small epidemic of measles of which 89 were admitted and 15 died of broncho-pneumonia. This high mortality is accounted for by the fact that during an epidemic accommodation can only be found for the worst cases with pneumonia, and many of these were almost moribund on admission. At the end of the year whooping cough was prevalent and 33 cases were admitted. Of these 3 died of broncho-pneumonia.

Infective Enteritis has not assumed epidemic form for many years and last year only 14 sporadic cases were treated.

The children's skin ward is always fully occupied. Ringworm and scabies are now, however, comparatively rare diseases. Only 5 cases of ringworm were treated and thallium continues to give excellent results. There has never been a single untoward symptom in any case treated in this hospital. The reasons for success are care in calculating dosage and strict supervision afterwards, the children being kept in bed until the hair has fallen.

MATERNITY WORK.

In 1930, 561 women were confined in the hospital, an increase of 152 from 1929. Of these 166 were primiparae and 395 multiparae. Of the 568 children born, 488 were legitimate and 80 illegitimate. The legitimate births show an increase of 159, and the illegitimate births a decrease of 7.

The principal abnormalities were :—

Accidental Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Postpartum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	23
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	18
Face Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transverse Lie	...	...	...	...	...	5
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	3
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	11
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	7

Forceps were required in 36 cases, Caesarean Section in 22 cases, Craniotomy in 2 cases and labour was induced in 10 cases. Of the labours 62 were premature, an increase of 26 from last year. Of these 10 were macerated, 6 were due to toxæmia, 3 to placenta prævia, 3 to accidental hæmorrhage; 3 were due to prolapse of the cord, 3 to complicated breech presentation, 4 were difficult instrumental deliveries, 2 were due to craniotomy; 2 were due to rupture of the uterus, 2 were post-mature, 3 suffered from hydrocephalus, 2 were anencephalic and one child was dead in utero when the mother was admitted.

Six women died in the maternity wards. Two died from spontaneous rupture of the uterus during labour, and two from pulmonary embolism, one of whom suffered from mitral stenosis, and the other was up and discharged to go home when the embolism occurred.

Two women suffering from pneumonia were admitted in a dying condition and delivered themselves of premature still-born children just before death. Nineteen premature children and four infants, who though full term were feeble from birth, died during the year, a total neonatal mortality of 23.

The number of women who come up for ante-natal examination is slowly increasing. In 1929 half the cases delivered attended the ante-natal clinic for examination, and during 1930, 316 out of 561 women delivered, attended once or more before admission. A certain number of those who did not attend were genuine emergencies sent in by doctors or midwives, but there are still far too many women who make no preparations whatever for their approaching confinement and trust that the local authority will provide for them. Every effort is made to impress upon these patients the importance of making arrangements beforehand, and no doubt in time their outlook upon these matters will alter. The unknown factor of 245 women presenting themselves for the first time in labour has made the provision of a proper maternity service very difficult.

During the year the maternity services of the Corporation have been reorganised and co-ordinated, and in time this work will bear fruit. All cases are now instructed to attend the central ante-natal clinic in Orchard Street, and from there are allocated to the clinics at the particular hospital where they are to be confined. When the unforeseen cases are limited to true emergencies, it will be possible to arrange bookings so as to avoid serious overcrowding.

In the report for 1929 attention was drawn to the fact that the work had reached the limit of what could be done with the accommodation available. The increase of 152 in cases delivered in 1930 shows that the wards, and particularly the labour ward, were working at a pressure which was highly dangerous. For satisfactory results in these difficult circumstances, great credit is due to the nursing staff.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

The majority of the patients in the women's surgical ward come under this category and the record of the work is included in Tables XXXIV. and XXXVIII. The number of abortions treated was 318, an increase of 48 from last year. A very large number of these patients were infected on admission, and operative treatment was necessary in 259 cases. Considering the high percentage of septic cases the mortality rate of 2·5 per cent was satisfactory.

VENEREAL WORK.

So few true venereal cases are now admitted that they scarcely require comment. There were 6 cases of gonorrhoea and 38 of syphilis, almost all late cases. During the year 708 Wassermann tests were carried out, and 445 injections of Salvarsan substitutes given.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been, during the year, a very considerable increase in the amount of X-ray work from last year, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 381 over 1929. There has been an increase also of 115 in-patients treated therapeutically by X-rays.

A summary of the work for the last four years is given below:—

				1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Skiagrams	...	...	...	980	912	779	1,160
Treatment	...	...	...	111	134	84	199

There has also been an increase of 44 in the number of patients treated by massage from last year. The Ultra-violet Ray apparatus is still used to a limited extent, but when the weather is fine preference is given to treatment by natural sunlight. Comparatively few patients were treated by medical diathermy, the figures for which are given below:—

Massage	...	...	...	No. of patients	...	...	155
				Treatments	...	...	2972
Ultra-violet	...	...	...	No. of patients	...	...	37
Radiation	...	...	...	Treatments	...	...	809
Medical Diathermy	...	...	...	No. of patients	...	...	13
				Treatments	...	...	285

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

This work steadily increases and is of the most vital importance to the Hospital. The arrangements with the University have been continued whereby the Pathological and Bacteriological work is done at the University, the material being sent by hand to the Pathological Department there. Dr. Brown still visits the Hospital regularly, and carries out biochemical and other work which cannot be done except when access to the patient is possible. The arrangements have proved in every way highly satisfactory.

NURSING STAFF.

I am glad to report that we are at the present time receiving a satisfactory number of applications for appointment as probationer nurse. The Nurses' Home, however, is now absolutely full and further additions to the staff cannot be made until the proposed extensions to the Home have been carried out.

For the whole year one block of 30 beds has been closed for lack of nursing staff, and when increased accommodation is provided it will be possible to bring this additional block into commission. This should help to increase the turnover and to give some relief at times of abnormal pressure.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

On the 1st April, 1930, when the Hospitals were transferred to the City Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, the control was vested in the Public Health Committee, and thereby the Hospitals were entirely separated from the Public Assistance Department. Prior to this, the contributions paid by patients and their liable relatives were collected by the Out-Relief Committee through the Relieving Officers. Section 16 of the Local Government Act imposes on the Council the duty of collecting contributions from patients towards the cost of treatment in accordance with their means. In order to carry out this work, a Lady Almoner was appointed, and Miss H. E. Rees, M.A., commenced her duties on the 10th June, 1930, with an office in the Hospital. This obviates the necessity of relatives of patients attending Out-Relief Committees at times often inconvenient to themselves.

The work of the Almoner is not confined entirely to the collection of contributions as she, through her knowledge of the home circumstances, is able to assist the medical staff in many ways, and ensure that the benefits gained during the patient's stay in hospital are not lost through lack of facilities for carrying out any necessary treatment at home.

The following very brief report from Miss Rees states, in general terms, the scope of her work:—

“ It is not possible as yet to report on the results of a complete year's work in the Almoner's Department, but during the first few months the financial results of the new

arrangements for collecting contributions from patients and their relatives seem to have been satisfactory. From the patient's point of view there can be no doubt that the routine has been very much simplified by a system by which arrangements for payment can in most cases be made with the relatives, or the patient himself, at a personal interview at the Hospital shortly after admission.

The knowledge of the financial circumstances and home conditions of patients which is gained by the Almoner during these personal interviews is also available for the use of the Medical staff in cases where a knowledge of the patient's home circumstances may affect the treatment recommended on discharge.

It is also an indication of the cases which require fuller investigation from the social point of view and for whom some form of aftercare may be necessary. In this connection some work has already been undertaken to ensure that patients are aware of the help available for them when they leave the Hospital. Some of those, for example, who were in need of a diet beyond their means, have been referred to the Public Assistance Committee or to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, and recommendations for convalescent treatment have been passed on to agencies such as the patient's Approved Society, or Contributory Schemes. Some of those for whom no such outside help was available to enable them to carry out the doctor's instructions, have been assisted through the Almoner's Department, which aims not only at securing the patients' co-operation by asking them to contribute according to their means towards the cost of treatment, but also at overcoming as far as possible the difficulties due to lack of means, or of information, which may prevent them from receiving full benefit from their Hospital treatment."

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF:—

Senior Assistant Medical Officer L. P. DE ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Visiting Obstetrician W. W. KING, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S
 Assistant Medical Officer
 (Maternity) MARGARET B. WALKER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
 Resident Assistant Medical Officer MARY C. O'CONNELL, M.B., CH.B.
 Matron, Assistant Matron, Home Sister, Night Sister and 106 other Nursing Staff.

The hospital is divided into three sections, the Tuberculosis Section which is under the care of Dr. H. Midgley Turner and his staff, the Maternity Section which is under the medical care of Mr. W. W. King and the resident medical staff at the hospital, and a General Medical Section consisting very largely of chronic and incurable cases, for the treatment of whom I am responsible. A record of the work done in the Tuberculosis Section is included in Dr. Turner's report, and a record of the work done in the Maternity Section will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Report. The work of the General Medical Section is very largely the care of cases of advanced illness who remain, in the majority of cases, a very long time in the hospital and the turnover of patients is small in comparison with the number of beds occupied. No attempt is made to classify the diseases in this Section. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1930 was 3,317.

The admissions are generally classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	Men	...	...	...	337
			Women	...	...	...	355
			Children	...	...	...	937
						—	1,629

Maternity Patients	...	...	Women	...	...	610	
			Children born	...	...	566	
						—	1,176
General Medical Patients	...		Men	...	...	40	
			Women	...	...	37	
						—	77
							—
Total number of admissions	...	...				...	2,882
							—

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 471.08.

During the year 111 patients died in the hospital. The deaths are classified as follows :

Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	Men	...	...	37	
			Women	...	...	15	
			Children	...	...	—
						—	52
Maternity Patients	...	...	Women	...	...	3	
			Children	...	...	9	
						—	12
General Medical Patients	...		Men	...	...	22	
			Women	...	...	25	
						—	47
							—
Total number of deaths	...					...	111
							—

The wards of the hospital have been fully occupied during the whole year. There still remains one block of 84 beds fully equipped, but not in use, and during the year under review it was never necessary to open this block. This block, however, can be staffed and opened at any time should the pressure on the accommodation require its use.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

On the 4th June, 1930, Dr. Margaret B. Walker was appointed Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity). Her duties were divided between the Maternity Hospital at Nether Edge and the Central Ante-natal Clinic. This appointment established the policy of the Medical Officer at the Ante-natal Clinic also being responsible for obstetric work at the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

A new Ante-natal Clinic was commenced at the Nether Edge Hospital. The Ante-natal Clinic at the City General Hospital which had been working for some years was co-ordinated with the central clinic. An endeavour was made to get every case examined ante-natally before admission into either of the Municipal Maternity Hospitals. The first examination was conducted at the Central Ante-natal Clinic, certain of the cases being afterwards referred to the Ante-natal Clinic of the Hospital at which they were to be confined. Another important step in connection with the ante-natal work was the appointment of Mr. John Chisholm, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., as Consulting Obstetrician to the Central Ante-natal Clinic on the 23rd June, 1930. All cases of difficulty are referred to him by the Medical Officers at the Ante-natal Clinic.

The demand for maternity beds increased during the year, and the pressure became so great that the Committee decided to equip Shirle Hill House, to be used as an annexe to the Maternity Block of Nether Edge Hospital. Shirle Hill was opened in January, 1931, and by this means 20 additional beds were provided.

Early this year the maternity services of the City as a whole were considered by the Sheffield Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals Joint Advisory Committee and a Maternity Services Sub-Committee was formed to investigate this question. It was found that the total number of lying-in beds available in the City was 91. This number was made up as follows:—City General Hospital 20 beds, Nether Edge Hospital 42 beds, and the Jessop Hospital (Voluntary) 29 beds. (Approximately 25% of the patients admitted to the Jessop Hospital are from outside the City).

After consideration of these data the Sub-Committee were of opinion that steps should be taken to increase the number of beds available for women resident in the City up to 200, the additional accommodation to be planned if possible to allow of the number being ultimately increased to 250; that it was desirable to continue to provide maternity services at more than one centre as at present, and the additional accommodation should therefore, as far as possible, be provided in connection with the existing units; and that as the first instalment of the proposals for providing additional accommodation, the City Council should be urged to proceed with their scheme for extensions at the City General Hospital as soon as possible.

The City Council approved Capital Expenditure amounting to £20,000 to provide a new maternity block at the City General Hospital and plans are in the course of preparation for the erection of the maximum number of beds which can be provided for this amount.

Thus the problem has been fully considered in co-operation with the representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals, and the suggested programme embodies the agreed recommendations.

TABLE XXXIX.

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

Visits with regard to Houses-let-in-lodgings	356
Visits with regard to Births	27,311
Visits with regard to Children 1 to 5 years	32,575
Visits with regard to School complaints	18
Visits with regard to Tuberculosis—	
Dispensary Cases	16,314
Surgical Clinic Cases	987
Discharged Soldiers	8
Visits to Midwives	155
Visits with regard to Puerperal Fever	241
Visits with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum	126
Visits to Expectant Mothers	1,619
Visits to Nursed-out Children (Children Act 1908, Part I.) ..	121
Visits to Ex-Hospital cases re after-care	97
Visits with regard to Measles	29
Visits with regard to Pneumonia	4
Visits with regard to Small Pox contacts	83
Visits for other reasons	1,700
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	17
Cases reported to C. of S.S.	6
Nuisances Notices served.. .. .	16

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

At the end of the year 1930, there were 73 midwives in practice on their own account in Sheffield. Of this number 65 were hospital trained midwives and 8 were untrained midwives who were in bona-fide practice as such at the time of the passing of the Act.

There were 155 visits of inspection paid to midwives at their own homes during the year, and 79 midwives were specially interviewed for various reasons connected with their work at the office of the Chief Inspector of Midwives. According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, notifications have been received from midwives under certain circumstances.

There were 71 notifications of still births received from midwives, 39 having reference to full time births and 32 to premature births.

There were 670 notifications received stating that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help, the reasons for sending for medical help, as far as could be ascertained, being as follows:—

1. *Abnormal Presentations* :—

Breech, 20; Arm, foot or shoulder, 1; Transverse, 3; Funis, 5; Face, 5; Right Occipito Posterior, 33; Total, 67.

2. *Causes affecting the Child*:—

Convulsions, 7; Debility, 6; Asphyxia, 6; Prematurity, 36; Spina Bifida, 0; Ophthalmia, 45; Jaundice, 8; Cleft palate, hare lip, 2; Miscellaneous. 46; Total, 156

3. *Causes affecting the Mother*:—

Placenta praevia, 1; Prolapse of Uterine Wall, 1; Ante-partum Haemorrhage, 36; Eclampsia, 1; Post-partum Haemorrhage, 21; Rupture of Perineum, 159; Contracted Pelvis, 30; Rigid Os or Perineum, 15; Uterine inertia, 67; Miscarriage, 8; Adherent placenta, 12; Rise of temperature, 44; Miscellaneous, 52; Total, 447.

In 9 cases the midwife sent in a notification that the mother intended to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

	1930			
	Puerperal Fever		Puerp. Pyrexia	
	Cases	Fatal	Cases	Fatal
<i>Cases attended by—</i>				
Doctors	15	—	16	—
Midwives	8	2	11	—
Doctors and Midwives	5	—	1	—
Doctors and Jessop Hospital..	2	1	11	—
Jessop Hospital	3	—	27	—
Doctors & City General Hospital	4	1	—	—
City General Hospital	—	—	3	—
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	—	—	3	—
Nursing Home	2	1	1	—
Unattended Abortions.. .. .	16	8	5	—
Out of Town cases	1	1	8	—
Attended Abortions	3	1	—	—
Miscarriages	—	—	2	—
Totals	59	15	88	—

Puerperal Pyrexia subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever .. 14

Cases originally notified as Puerperal Fever 45

Do. do. Puerperal Pyrexia 102

147

(The particulars in the above summary have the necessary alterations). 147

Cases nursed at home 14

Cases nursed entirely in Hospital 52

Do. do. Nursing Home 1

Cases removed after onset of disease :—

To Jessop Hospital 5

„ Firth Auxiliary Hospital 54

„ City General Hospital 21

147

Hospital-Treated Cases of Puerperal Fever during year 1930.

Classification of Cases.	Jessop Hospital for Women (Voluntary)	Firth Auxiliary Hospital for Women* (Voluntary)	City General Hospital Firthvale	City Maternity Hospital Nether Edge	TOTAL
Cases delivered and entirely dealt with in the Hospital	3	—	—	—	3
Cases delivered in Hospital after examination before admission	1	—	—	—	1
Cases delivered in Hospital after failure to deliver before admission	—	2	4	—	6
Cases delivered before admission	—	21	8	—	29
Cases due to Abortion	—	6	13	—	19
TOTALS	4	29	25	—	58

* Firth Auxiliary Hospital is administered by the Board of the Jessop Hospital for Women, and is specially equipped for the treatment of Sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases attended by doctors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Do. midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Jessop Hospital case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
City General Hospital cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nether Edge Hospital case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Out of Sheffield case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cases carried forward to following year			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
										—
										54
Cases brought forward from the previous year and included in the above summary	..									3
										—
Cases during 1930	..	..	..							51
										==
DOCTORS' CASES—										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Blind in one eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										— 11
MIDWIVES' CASES.										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Died from other causes during attack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Removed (address unknown)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
										— 29
JESSOP HOSPITAL CASE.										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										— 1
CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL CASES.										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
										— 6
NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL CASE.										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										— 1
OUT OF SHEFFIELD CASE.										
Eyes recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										— 1
										—
										49
Cases carried forward to following year	..	..								5
										—
										54
										==

BABY CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.					1928.	1929.	1930.
Total attendances during the year	...	...	...	...	53,553	55,142	56,954
Average weekly attendances during the year	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,060	1,117
Number of sessions during the year (excluding Saturday mornings)	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,494	1,543
Average attendance per session (excluding Saturday mornings)	...	...	...	...	37	37	37
Number of sessions taken by doctors	...	...	...	...	933	1,023	1,080
Number of sessions taken by inspectors	...	...	...	...	517	471	463
Total new babies during the year	...	...	...	...	4,020	3,911	3,809
Average of new babies weekly	...	...	...	...	79	75	75
New babies over 1 year	...	...	...	...	568	424	413
New babies under 1 year	...	...	...	...	3,452	3,487	3,396
					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dried Milk and Other Foods Sold	...	...	...	...	149,513	158,874	151,066

ATTENDANCES PER MONTH—

	1928		1929		1930	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
January	341	4,218	341	4,587	344	4,944
February	328	4,033	249	3,278	294	4,406
March	344	4,280	385	4,489	351	4,971
April	340	4,075	383	4,664	258	4,462
May	339	4,318	308	4,760	379	4,931
June	424	4,872	339	4,577	353	4,703
July	371	5,202	380	5,337	347	5,068
August	304	4,629	340	4,883	282	4,477
September	344	4,532	330	5,101	358	5,192
October	367	5,250	350	5,307	337	5,340
November	312	4,804	278	4,403	250	4,485
December... ..	206	3,340	228	3,756	256	3,975
	4,020	53,553	3,911	55,142	3,809	56,954

<i>Woodhouse Branch.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total attendances during the year	1,466	1,639	1,603
Number of sessions during the year...	52	51	51
Average attendances per session	28	32	31
Total new babies during the year	100	114	114

<i>Handsworth Branch—</i>			
Total attendances during the year	785	630	844
Number of sessions during the year	25	26	26
Average attendances per session	31	24	32
Total new babies during the year	74	54	68

CASES SENT TO HOSPITAL.

	1928	1929	1930
Royal Hospital	99	87	94
Royal Infirmary	50	49	65
Children's Hospital	238	240	230
School Clinic	27	65	133
Edgar Allen Institute	98	62	68
T.B. Dispensary	3	2	1
	515	505	591

MATERNITY CLINIC.

(REPORT BY MARGARET B. WALKER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.).

In reviewing the work of the year, it will be seen that the number of attendances at the Maternity Clinic continues to increase. The increase in the attendances during 1930 on those of 1929 is not so great as the increase during 1929 on the previous year, but this slower rate of increase is to be expected as it will be seen that, according to the number of births notified, we are now dealing with more than one fifth of the expectant mothers in Sheffield, and during the year ante-natal clinics have been established at the City General Hospital and the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital to which clinics patients are transferred from time to time after receiving full attention at the Central Clinic.

The number of attendances per session during 1930 was 23 as compared with 24 in 1929; it will, however, be noted that 70 more sessions were held during 1930 than in the previous year.

				1928		1929		1930
Total attendances during the year	...	...	...	5,126	...	9,415	...	10,661
Number of Sessions during the year	...	...	...	274	...	394	...	464
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	19	...	24	...	23
Total new cases during the year	...	...	...	1,281	...	1,821	...	2,032

Cases sent by :—

					1928		1929		1930
Centre Staff									
Doctors	...	...	...	...	26	...	15	...	24
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	274	...	120	...	99
Certified Midwives	...	...	...	...	203	...	180	...	187
Outside Doctors	....	....	....	....	51	....	95	....	108
Friends	...	...	...	...	770	...	1,292	...	1,386
Attended previously	...	...	...	...	81	...	105	...	144
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	22	...	14	...	34
(included in Miscellaneous are those sent by Relieving Officers)					1,281	.....	1,821	...	2,032

New cases in 1920	...	127	New cases in 1926	...	532
do. 1921	...	216	do. 1927	...	730
do. 1922	...	231	do. 1928	...	1,281
do. 1923	...	256	do. 1929	...	1,821
do. 1924	...	314	do. 1930	...	2,032
do. 1925	...	401			

Cases sent to the various hospitals (except Nether Edge) from the Maternity Clinic :—

					For examination For Confinement or Treatment
The Jessop Hospital	...	...	...	31	18
The City General Hospital	...	...	...	198	6
The Sheffield Royal Hospital	...	...	—	...	2
The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield	...	...	—	...	2
The Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	—	...	9

During the year 1,975 charts have been completed and the results are as follows:—

1,643 babies were born alive—1,381 by normal delivery, including 3 cases of retained placenta, and 22 twins; 44 Premature births, including 8 twins; 2 live-born twins (the other twin in each pregnancy being stillborn); 1 live-born twin (the other being a hydatidiform mole); 1 Breech, 1 Vertex twins; 2 of triplets live-born, the other stillborn; 153 by instrumental delivery, including—1 placenta prævia, 1 face presentation, 1 version, 1 induced, 1 footling; 30 Breech deliveries, including:—1 with extended legs, 2 with extended arms and legs, 1 premature; 17 Cæsarean Section—in one case hysterectomy was performed; 3 Face presentations—in one case version was performed; 1 Transverse lie—version performed; 4 Induction; 1 Footling; 1 Transverse presentation; 1 Placenta prævia; 77 Stillbirths, of which 4 were twins, 1 a triplet, and 1 was a case of hysterectomy; 44 Miscarriages and abortions—1 following myomectomy, and 1 resulting from a bicornute uterus; 2 Hysterectomy—1 multiple fibroid, and 1 rupture of the uterus (baby stillborn); 3 cases of sterility; 2 patients died before delivery—1 choreonepithelioma, and 1 uræmic coma; 126 patients were not pregnant; 22 patients could not be traced; 42 patients lived out of Sheffield; 36 post-natal cases.

Note.—In this summary twin pregnancies are counted as 2 cases.

From the information available the cases of still-births are as follows:—

24 Prolonged and difficult labour (13 being instrumental); 9 Prematurity; 6 Maternal Toxaemia; 6 Antepartum hæmorrhage (1 placenta prævia); 5 Macerated fœtus; 4 breech; 4 Fœtal deformities; 3 Meningeal hæmorrhage; 2 Ruptured uterus; 1 Cæsarean section 1 Prolapsed cord; 1 Compression of cord (twins); 11 Cause unknown.

During the year 1930 there were 10 maternal deaths, from the following causes:—3 Toxaemia—1 Eclampsia, 1 Uræmic Coma, 1 Hyperhæmesis Gravidarum; 2 Post Partum Collapse (1 Post Partum Hæmorrhage); 2 Pulmonary Embolism; 1 Rupture of Uterus; 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 1 Chorionepithelioma.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The following gives a brief account of the work done at the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital during the year 1930.

Confinements in the hospital during each of the following years:—1927, March—December 56; 1928, 239; 1929, 596; 1930, 579.

Number of confinements per month during 1930:—January 51; February 46; March 42; April 51; May 54; June 45; July 48; August 60; September 47; October 45; November 40; December 50. Total 579.

The 579 confinements show the following results:—

565 Normal deliveries; 14 Instrumental deliveries, indication for forceps being:—6 Occipito-posterior, 4 Delayed 2nd stage (2 rigid perineum), 2 Maternal distress, 1 Contracted outlet, 1 to shorten 2nd stage in a case of Eclampsia; 566 Live-births (including twins); 20 still-births, causes as follows:—5 Prolonged labour, 3 Meningeal hæmorrhage, 3 Fœtal deformities, 2 Maternal toxæmia, 1 Accidental hæmorrhage, 1 Breech, 1 Macerated fœtus, 1 Prolapsed cord, 1 Compression of cord (twins), 2 Cause unknown; 7 Sets of twins (1 still-born); 9 Neonatal deaths due to the following:—5 Prematurity, 3 Atelectasis, 1 Meningeal hæmorrhage; 3 Maternal deaths:—2 Post Partum Collapse (1 Post-partum hæmorrhage), 1 Eclampsia; 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia; 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; 3 cases of blood transfusion.

There were no cases of Pemphigus during the year 1930.

The following cases were transferred from the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital to:—

FIFTH AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, NORTON:—

- 1 case of Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infection
- 3 cases of B. Coli Infection (2 notified as Puerperal Pyrexia).

JESSOP HOSPITAL :—

- 1 case admitted to Nether Edge and transferred the same day for Cæsarean Section.
- 1 case admitted to Nether Edge and transferred because of Rupture of Uterus—Hysterectomy performed.
- 1 case admitted to Nether Edge and transferred for delivery as a possible Cæsarean Section.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL :—

- 1 case of Imperforate Anus.
- 1 case of Carbuncle.
- 1 case of Mesenteric Thrombosis.
- 1 case was admitted to Nether Edge and transferred because of chest trouble and remained for confinement.

ROYAL INFIRMARY :—

- 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 1 case of Ophthalmia.

During the year 42 cases accepted by the Committee were cancelled.

A number of cases have received ante-natal treatment at the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital during the year.

At the 31st December, 1930, there were 200 cases on the books for admission to Hospital for confinement.

From the 3rd October to the 31st December, 1930, the number of patients transferred from the Central Clinic to the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital Clinic was 63, and these patients made a total of 263 attendances. The Clinic is held every morning (except Saturday) 10 to 11 o'clock.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The following are the particulars with regard to Maternity and Nursing Homes in Sheffield:—

1.	Number of applications for registration during 1930—		
	For Maternity cases	... ..	2
	For Maternity, Medical and Surgical Cases	... ..	1
2.	Number of Homes registered during 1930	... ..	3 (as above)
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	0
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	... ..	0
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been		
	(a) confirmed on appeal	... ..	0
	(b) disallowed	... ..	0
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	4 (Hospitals)
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been		
	(a) granted	... ..	4
	(b) withdrawn	... ..	0
	(c) refused	... ..	0

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, Edward Street, affiliated with the Association of Day Nurseries, has been formed for taking charge of young children of mothers who are obliged to work away from home, or who are temporarily laid aside by illness.

Infants between the ages of one month and five years are admitted every day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 7.30 a.m., to 7 p.m., during which time they are fed and cared for by suitable nurses. A charge of 6d. per day for each child is made towards the cost of food; if two children are received from the same home a smaller fee is charged.

In the Nursery there are 20 cots and 26 stretchers, and they have accommodation for 40 children. The staff at present consists of Matron and three nurses, who also do the housework, and a Medical Attendant who visits at least once per week.

The babies are weighed and charts are kept containing records of progress. The charts are supplied from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

With the exception of the 6d. per day paid by the mothers and a grant out of the General Exchequer Contribution of the Ministry of Health, the Day Nursery is supported by voluntary contributions.

A proposal is on foot for the building of an open-air Shelter which will greatly facilitate the work.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Diocesan Babies' Home (Church of England), East Bank Road, admits expectant unmarried mothers and illegitimate children for payment, the children being admitted at birth and discharged at two years of age. There are 30 beds.

St. Agatha's Home (Church of England), Burngreave Road, is a Home for unmarried expectant mothers and has accommodation for 14. They are transferred for confinement to the Jessop Hospital for Women or to the City General Hospital, afterwards returning with the baby to the Home for a short period. They are then transferred to the Diocesan Babies' Home with the object of a situation being found for the mother.

St. Veronica's Home (Roman Catholic), Barnsley Road, receives unmarried mothers and their infants.

The Salvation Army Home, Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases including homeless children.

The Public Assistance Institution, belonging to the Sheffield City Council receives expectant unmarried mothers.

Homeless children are received by the Sheffield Children's Homes which are now administered by the Health Committee of the City Council, also into the Sheffield branch of Dr. Barnardo's Home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The arrangement for the investigation of maternal deaths has been carried out by Mr. Miles H. Phillips, M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, who is also Senior Surgeon to the Jessop Hospital for Diseases of Women. Detailed reports have been submitted from time to time which have been re-forwarded to the Ministry of Health for use by the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

The administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made by the City Council on the 4th September, 1929, provided that the functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as related to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents should be discharged on behalf of and subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee by the Health Committee.

The administration of the Herries Road and Scattered Homes provided by the late Guardians was governed by specific orders of the Local Government Board and General Order made by the Poor Law Commissioners. This means that the administration of the Children's Homes would be continued by the Public Assistance and Health Committees on the same lines as those followed by the Sheffield Guardians until such time as those Orders are repealed or until Parliament confers upon the City Council powers with regard to children. There is no order in operation relating to the Fulwood Cottage Homes. The General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners above referred to is applied to the administration of these Homes.

As regards finance, the accounts belong to the Public Assistance Committee and are therefore subject to audit by the Ministry of Health. They have therefore, to be kept separate from the accounts of the Health Committee. The Health Committee acts as agents of the Public Assistance Committee in the matter of administration.

With regard to the buildings in which the work of maintenance of Poor Law Children apart from their parents is carried on, they are as follows:—

Herries Road (Headquarters).
 Scattered Homes, 20 in all.
 Working Boys' Home, Grimesthorpe Road.
 Girls' Training Home Pitsmoor Road (since closed).
 Fulwood Cottage Homes.

The total accommodation is for 676 children.

In addition to the foregoing, the Nursery Block which was part of the Firvale House was transferred at the time of the change over. The block has accommodation for 54 children and 14 adults. All children under three years of age for whom the late Guardians were responsible were placed in this block. On attaining the age of three years they are transferred to one of the Children's Homes.

The work in connection with the Boarding-out of Children came over to the Health Committee as part of the transferred functions of the late Board of Guardians. There were at the time of the transfer 52 children so dealt with. The work to some extent still remains under the surveillance of the Public Assistance Committee. A statement with regard to the work will be found following that relating to the work of the Children's Homes in general.

The following are the reports of the Superintendents of the Homes for the year 1930:—

(1) REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HERRIES ROAD AND SCATTERED HOMES,
 MR. W. F. HASTIE.

Number of children in the Homes on 1st January, 1930	...	...	...	...	278
Number of children in the Homes on 31st December, 1930	...	...	...	...	330
Number of children admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	522
Number of children discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	470
Number of children transferred to Fulwood Cottage Homes during the year	...	...	...	...	55
Number of girls transferred to the Girl's Training Home during the year	...	...	...	...	12
Number of girls discharged to situations (self-supporting) during the year	...	...	...	...	3
Number of boys discharged to situations (self-supporting) during the year	...	...	...	...	15
Number of boys discharged to the Training Ship " Exmouth " during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Average daily number of children in the Homes	...	...	...	...	324
Average daily number in the Working Boys' Home	...	...	...	...	8

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.—The health of the children throughout the year was again most satisfactory, and the reports of the District Medical Officers on the Scattered Homes children, the Medical Superintendent of the City General Hospital on the Headquarters children and the dentist were very gratifying.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—The admissions and discharges to the Homes were extremely heavy and the type of child admitted was generally distinctly poorer than in previous years, many requiring Hospital treatment on admission.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—On the 1st April, 1930, the functions of the Guardians of the Poor were taken over by the City Council, and the Children's Homes placed under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

NURSERY.—On that date the administration and control of the Nursery at Fir Vale House was transferred to the Children's Homes, thus ensuring a complete severance of all children from the Public Assistance Institution.

Several alterations were effected. The staff were made non-resident. A Frigidaire for the milk and food was installed and two French windows put in, giving direct access to the garden. A gramophone with Nursery rhyme records was provided, and the dietary revised. Two of our older girls were placed on the Nursery staff as Junior Assistant Nurses, and we hope that this will be a prelude to more.

RECREATION HALL.—We were well provided with entertainments, etc., during the season and are indebted to the kind friends who provided those entertainments.

HOLIDAY CAMP.—This holiday at the sea-side was again greatly enjoyed by all, and there is no doubt as to the beneficial results derived.

SWIMMING AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Our first venture in a swimming gala was held at Brightside Baths on 24th November, 1930, and was a decided success. The "Graham Trophy" and other prizes, presented by Councillor E. S. Graham to develop and encourage swimming amongst the children were competed for and since that date 12 boys have gained 6 Elementary certificates, 3 2nd Life-saving certificates, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile certificates, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile certificates, 2 1-mile certificates, and 2 Bronze medallions. 3 girls have gained 3 2nd Life-saving certificates, and a Bronze medallion. The physical training of the boys and organised games were carried on throughout the various seasons.

WORKSHOPS, ETC.—The work and instruction in the tailors' shop, shoemakers' shop, sewing room and gardens continued to give highly satisfactory results.

AFTER-CARE.—The after-care of the boys in situations was carried out by the General Matron and myself and everything was quite satisfactory. A most gratifying feature was the large number of young men and women who re-visited "Home," and who, in some cases, were married.

(2) REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FULWOOD COTTAGE HOMES—MR. L. HILDRETH.

Number of children resident, 1st January, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	240
Number of children admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	104
Number of children discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number of children resident, 31st December, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	252
Average number of children resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	251

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.—A good standard of health has been maintained throughout the year, general complaints being slight, the number of children admitted to Hospital during the period of this report being as low as 18. The Medical Officer's quarterly reports, after examination of the children, have been satisfactory.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE CHILDREN. A high standard of school attendance, both weekday and Sunday, has been maintained and the term reports of the teachers in the schools mentioned on the individual child, generally have been very satisfactory. The children's educational interests in all classes of schools appear to have been well cared for by the teachers concerned and the children have taken every advantage of the

educational facilities provided for them. During the year eight children attended Secondary Schools. All the girls attending Domestic Science Centres have done excellent work, in many cases certificates of merit being obtained.

The industrial training sections have shown satisfactory results. In addition to the general repairs in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's workshops, 117 new articles of clothing etc., have been cut out and made up for instructional purposes and passed on to the Homes for use, the articles so made up consisting of complete suits, overcoats, waistcoats, trousers, etc., boots, shoes, and slippers. New work by the boys, as in previous years, was exhibited in London in competition with work from all parts of the United Kingdom. The work was judged very good and situations were found for the competitors through the results of their handiwork.

The boys receiving instruction in the gardens have shown good results for their training.

In the various branches of work among girls, there appears to be reward for the training and good results from the instruction they have received. In the sewing room they have been instructed in the cutting out and making up of various items of clothing and household linen. During the year, 3,191 garments, etc., have been made in the sewing room for use in the Homes. The certificate of merit issued by the Royal Sanitary College has been obtained by children for essays on "How to keep a household clean and healthy."

40 self-supporting situations have been found for the boys and girls in the following categories:—Spring makers, Poultry Farmers, General Farm Workers, Clerks, Store-keepers, Engineers, Chauffeurs, Pages, Mercantile Marine, Children's Nurses, and various branches of domestic work. 5 boys, in addition to the above, were receiving training for the Mercantile Marine.

Every effort has been made to make the after-care of the children placed in situations a success. The boys and girls so placed during the year, and previous years, have been periodically visited and good reports as to general welfare and progress were obtained. The bank balances in most cases are in a very healthy state. The total of the bank balances of the children in situations at the end of the year approximated £150. In addition to the periodical visitation of the boys and girls in situations, over 450 visits to the Cottage Homes have been made during the year by old boys and girls.

RECREATION OF CHILDREN.—Continued interest has been shown in all forms of sport provided (both indoor and outdoor), the football and cricket teams making satisfactory progress. The "Maclaurin" Football Shield, which is competed for each year by the eight boys' cottages, was won by the team representing cottage No. 4. Cottage No. 8's team figured in the final for the third year in succession.

The "Nunn" Swimming Trophy, awarded each year to the girl making most progress in swimming was won by Dorothy Moore, and the "Deacon" Swimming Trophy, awarded under similar conditions, for boys, was won by Wilfred Wilson. Twenty proficiency certificates were obtained by the children, i.e., Distance, Diving and Life Saving. In addition to these certificates, three Merit Medals for Swimming were awarded. During the year under review the girls certainly made more progress than the boys so far as swimming was concerned. May I add that all sport provided for the children is indulged in with a friendly but keen spirit.

The Public Libraries Committee kindly continued their supply of books forming our circulating library, which is a source of great pleasure and interest.

The Homes Concert Party gave its usual entertainments during the Christmas festivities, being augmented this year with younger artistes.

GENERAL.—There has been no change in the dietary. The quality and quantity has been maintained resulting in healthy and well nourished children.

As in previous years the majority of the children had a week's holiday in camp at Withernsea during the month of August. The holiday was marked by an unusually fine week, making camp life for all concerned a pleasure. The camp sports were very much appreciated and enjoyed by all.

In July, twenty boys and girls, between the ages of two and sixteen years, were admitted and boarded in the Homes for varying periods of one to six weeks. These children were from Castleford and had been rendered homeless by a works' explosion.

During the summer the Committee gave authority for a new type of smokeless cooking range to be installed in one of the cottages. The range has proved very successful in labour-saving, cleanliness and economy in consumption of fuel.

(3) REPORT OF MATRON OF THE GIRLS' TRAINING HOME—MISS E. T. SIMONS.

Number of admissions during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Number of discharges during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

Ten girls were placed in first situations.

Eight girls have attained the age of 18 years and have been handed their bank books.

Credit balances as follows:—£5/19/5, £16/9/11, £5/5/7, £8/15/11, £3/19/4, £14/3/11, £6/12/4, £7/0/0.

The number of visits paid to the Home by service girls during the year is 1,105 and 805 meals have been provided for girls visiting the Home when off duty.

The girls in situations have been visited periodically and good reports received of their progress.

43 girls have spent their holidays in the Home.

338 articles of clothing have been made in the sewing room, including outfits for girls placed in first situations and replacements to Home stock.

Eleven girls spent a week at the Camp at Withernsea in August, under the care of the General Superintendent and Matron of the Herries Road and Scattered Homes. The girls thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed the holiday.

REPORT ON BOARDING-OUT CHILDREN BY THE INSPECTOR—MISS H. TRICKETT.

During the year 1930, the number of children boarded-out was 71 within the Sheffield area. The amount paid for the maintenance of these children was £1,279/12/9 and £193/1/6 for the repair and renewal of clothing. 1,078 visits were made by the visitors. In addition 4 children were boarded-out beyond the area, and there were 5 non-settled boarded-out cases.

The sum of £349/7/6 was received under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, in respect of boarded-out orphan children maintained during the year by the Sheffield Authority.

The health of the children was very good during the year, no serious trouble having occurred. The minor ailments were attended to by the District Medical Officers. The children receive dental treatment three times a year and at such other times as is necessary. Their teeth were well cared for by the Foster Mothers. The homes were very clean and tidy and there was very little cause for complaint.

The School reports regarding these children are received quarterly. These were very good and in some cases excellent reports with respect to progress, conduct and general appearance were received. Three girls and one boy attended the Central Secondary School and one the Notre Dame High School, Convent Walk. Two boys and one girl attended Intermediate Schools. One boy passed the Royal Air Force Examination.

The "non-settled" cases are paid and visited by our visitors and treated in the same way as our own Sheffield cases. A report on progress and a copy of the school report are sent to the authority to which they belong and who are responsible for the cost of maintenance, etc. Non-resident cases are treated by the authority of the district in which they reside and the maintenance is charged to Sheffield.

TABLE XL.

SHEFFIELD QUEEN VICTORIA DISTRICT NURSES.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING 1930.

						Cases dealt with	Number of Visits.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	972	2,074
Tuberculosis—							
Medical	...	...	...	...	169	313	2,476
Surgical	...	...	...	...	144		
Diarrhoea—							
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	4	40
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	12	367
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	3	110
Whooping Cough—							
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	35	71	210
Over 5 years	...	...	...	...	30		
Adults	...	...	...	...	6		
Measles—							
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	116	212	366
Over 5 years	...	...	...	...	88		
Adults	...	...	...	...	8		
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4	166
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4	80
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	40	816
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	1,637	6,735

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(REPORT BY H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H., CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER).

MEDICAL STAFF.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer - - - H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers - - -J. R. LIDDELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. H. CAMPBELL, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
F. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
F. N. R. PRICE, M.B., CH.B.
D. H. MILLS, M.B., CH.B.
M. DILLON, M.B., B.CH., L.M.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lung received during 1930 was 1,869 and Other Forms of Tuberculosis 166, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 of the population of 3.61 for Tuberculosis of the Lung, and 0.32 for Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

These rates are slightly lower than those for 1929, and this is explained by the fact that 1930 was an exceptionally mild year with low general sickness rates. It is not desirable that the notification rate for Tuberculosis should fall consistently until the number of new infectious cases of Tuberculosis is consistently less than the number of infectious cases dying from Tuberculosis in the same period of time.

Table XLI shows the number of new cases notified, deaths, and non-notified deaths at the various age periods.

TABLE XLI.

Age-periods	TUBERCULOSIS											
	Notifications (New Cases)				Deaths				Non-notified Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
- 1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	5	1	—	1	2
- 5	25	24	18	16	—	1	12	9	—	2‡	3	4
-10	295	215	25	16	—	1	4	3	—	—	3	—
-15	133	106	20	15	2	3	7	2	—	—	3	1
-20	115*	113	6	6	15	21	3	9	2	1	—	2
-25	91	131	3	9	17	27	2	4	—	1	2	1
-35	116§	134	8	6	39	38	6	7	1	1	3	2
-45	102	56	3	2	34	15	4	—	1	—	2	—
-55	108	32	1	2	53	18	3	4	1	1	1	2
-65	42	13	2	—	36	10	1	—	3	—	1	—
+65	15	1	—	1	20	3	1	1	5	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1043†	826	88	78	217	138	45	44	14	6	19	14

§ including one military case.
* including two military cases. † including three military cases.
‡ One case certified Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Whooping Cough.

The policy of delaying notification until the finding of tubercle bacilli in the sputum is quite wrong, as we know that the percentage of cases which show permanent arrest when the disease has reached this stage is exceedingly small. Proof of this fact is shown by the results of an enquiry into the fate of infectious cases which have occurred in Sheffield since the commencement of the Tuberculosis Scheme in 1911.

The number of known Positive Cases in the City from January 1st, 1911, to December 31st, 1922 (excluding cases which left the City), was 4,276. The number of these cases still living on December 31st, 1930, is 253, giving a Survivor Rate of 5.9%.

The Survivor Rates for T.B. positive cases occurring in the succeeding years are given in the following Table.

TABLE XLII.

Year first sputum positive.	Number of Cases.	Number alive 31/12/30.	Percentage surviving 31/12/30.
1923	335	39	11.6%
1924	342	66	19.3%
1925	355	66	15.8%
1926	364	79	21.7%
1927	338	94	27.8%
1928	382	149	39.0%
1929	430	233	54.2%
1930	409	293	71.6%

In 409 of the 1,869 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum, and the advanced nature of the disease when it has reached the infectious stage is well shown by the fact that 116 of these 409 cases died before the end of the year. These infectious cases, therefore, cannot be considered early Tuberculosis from any point of view.

The number of notifications received is not a criterion of our position as regards Tuberculosis. The principal point is the proportion of cases notified in the early and non-infectious stage of the disease, and if a diagnosis is made at this stage, and treatment given, in a very large proportion of the cases the disease will become permanently arrested. In 21.9 per cent. of the 1930 notifications tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. A large proportion of the remaining 78.1 per cent. of the cases were notified in the early and curable stage of the disease.

Our work is, therefore, directed towards a decrease in the number of infectious cases amongst the primary notifications, and establishing a diagnosis of Tuberculosis in the earliest stage of the disease.

The total number of notified cases on the Register on December 31st, 1930, was 6,100. Of these 1,272 (including eight children under 15 years of age) were infectious cases, i.e., cases in which tubercle bacilli have been found in the sputum at some period of the illness. No case which at any time has been found to be infectious has so far been cancelled.

92.08 per cent. of the cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung notified during the year were examined by the Dispensary Staff. This figure shows that the patients are anxious to receive the treatment provided by the municipality. Of the remaining 148 cases, 37 were receiving treatment in Institutions other than Corporation Institutions at the time of notification, and of the other 111 cases 66 did not desire treatment and 45 died prior to or within 14 days of notification.

The primary investigation of all notified cases is carried out by the Male Inspectors.

The Women Inspectors re-visit the homes of the notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, and make reports to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, thus keeping him in touch with the home conditions of patients whether they are attending the Dispensary or not.

The total number of such visits paid during the year was 16,322. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer receives periodical reports on the visits made by the Women Inspectors, and reviews the whole of the cases on their visiting lists.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung of Sheffield residents occurring in the City during the year was 343, which is equal to 18.89 per cent. of the notifications received. To this number must be added 12 deaths of Sheffield residents occurring outside the City.

The Death-rate for Tuberculosis of the Lung is 0.685 per 1,000 of the population, and for Other Forms of Tuberculosis is 0.172, giving a total Death-rate for the City for All Forms of Tuberculosis of 0.857.

The Death-rates from All Forms of Tuberculosis and from Tuberculosis of the Lung are the lowest ever recorded in the City. During the years 1922 to 1927 there was a consistent decrease in the Death-rate; in 1928 and 1929 the Death-rate rose. The decreased Death-rate recorded for 1930 shows that while vicissitudes may occur owing to exceptional conditions in certain years, the general trend of the Death-rate from Tuberculosis in the City is downwards. It is particularly satisfactory to note that the Death-rates from Tuberculosis, both Pulmonary and Other Forms in Sheffield remain lower than those for England and Wales.

TABLE XLIII.—*Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung occurring during 1930, divided into sex and age groups, showing whether sputum examined and result.*

AGE PERIODS	Sputum examined				Sputum not examined		TOTALS	
	Tubercle Bacilli found		Tubercle Bacilli not found		Males	Females		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1 and under 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 „ 15 „ ...	...	3	...	1	2	...	2	4
15 „ 25 „ ...	30	40	...	1	2	7	32	48
25 „ 45 „ ...	58	48	6	...	4	4	68	52
45 „ 65 „ ...	75	17	4	1	8	9	87	27
65 years and upwards ...	13	...	2	...	4	1	19	1
TOTALS ...	176	108	12	3	21	23	209	134

Table XLIII. shows that the diagnosis was confirmed by tubercle bacilli being demonstrated in the sputum in 82.8 per cent. of the cases.

It is very desirable for statistical purposes that the sputum of every case, even though advanced, should be examined.

Table XLIV. shows the length of time between notification and death of the 343 cases of Sheffield residents dying in the City during 1930.

TABLE XLIV.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung among Sheffield residents occurring in the City during 1930, divided into age periods, showing length of time between notification and death.

Age Periods.	Died prior to notification.	Period between Notification and Death.												
		Under 1 month	1 month & under 2 months	2 months & under 3 months	3 months & under 4 months	4 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 1 year	Total under 1 year	1 year & under 2 years	2 years & under 3 years	3 years & under 4 years	4 years & under 6 years	6 years and over	Total Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1 and under 5 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 " 15 "	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
15 " 25 "	4	6	5	4	4	3	20	46	15	5	3	5	6	80
25 " 45 "	3	17	6	3	9	3	17	58	24	11	5	10	12	120
45 " 65 "	5	23	9	1	4	3	14	59	23	14	4	4	10	114
65 years and upwards	5	3	1	1	1	...	2	13	3	...	...	1	3	20
TOTALS ...	20	52	22	9	18	9	54	184	65	30	13	20	31	343
PERCENTAGES ...	5.83	15.16	6.41	2.63	5.25	2.63	15.74	53.64	18.98	8.75	3.79	5.83	9.04	100

It is seen that 20·99 per cent. died before or within one month of notification, and 53·64 per cent. of the total deaths occurred within one year. The percentage dying prior to, or within one month of notification, is still large. It must be recognised, as regards tuberculosis, that in a certain proportion of the cases the disease runs a rapid course.

Of the 31 cases who had been notified for six years or over, ten lived six years, three lived seven years, three lived eight years, one lived nine years, one lived ten years, two lived eleven years, four lived twelve years, two lived thirteen years, four lived fourteen years, and one lived twenty years. In 18 of the 31 cases who lived six years and over after notification, tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum at least five years previously, viz., in five cases, five years previously; in six cases six years previously; in three cases seven years previously; in three cases eleven years previously; and in one case twenty years previously.

The Dispensary, situate in Queen's Road, is open on week-days from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is open from 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and patients are seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in the morning and afternoon, on Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and on Saturday mornings. There are also two evening sessions, Tuesday and Friday, from 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m., for the convenience of patients who are working. There is no branch Dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

One infectious patient was found to be employed as a milk seller. He voluntarily gave up this occupation and no action was therefore taken under the above Regulation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken under this Section with regard to compulsory removal to hospital.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

Patients who attend the Dispensary may be divided into (a) Old Cases and (b) Cases seen for the first time.

OLD CASES—NOTIFIED.

The total number of notified cases who attended the Dispensary for treatment and supervision during the year was 5,218, and on December 31st, 1930, there remained on treatment and supervision 4,499. In addition 1,601 cases remained on General Supervision. The total number of attendances of notified cases made during the year was 38,578.

Every effort is made by the Dispensary Staff to keep in touch with the notified cases.

NEW CASES.

Table XLV. gives particulars of the cases at the time of their visit to the Dispensary and the result of the primary examination arranged under three headings, viz., (a) Cases notified prior to their first attendance at the Dispensary; (b) "Suspects"; (c) "Contacts."

The large figure of 2,518 sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis shows that the medical profession in Sheffield continue to make full use of the Dispensary. In 89·51 per cent. of the cases notified during life the patients were sent to the Dispensary prior to notification. It is in this way that we find our early and curable cases. It is gratifying to find that the medical profession in Sheffield recognise the importance of early diagnosis, and to know that the co-operation between all members of the medical profession and the Dispensary is so good.

The ultimate diagnosis of these suspicious cases often entails observation for long periods, and, in many cases, residence in the observation beds in the Sanatoria.

Cases which are diagnosed in the General Hospitals are always treated as urgent cases, and are admitted to Sanatorium without delay.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary made by "Suspects" during 1930 was 13,027.

During the year 99 patients were examined at home in consultation with private medical practitioners.

“CONTACTS.”—3,699 “Contacts” from the homes of notified cases were examined, and of these it was found desirable to retain 39·86 per cent. for further observation and treatment.

The number of “Contacts” examined remains high. As it is among this Section of the population that Tuberculosis is most likely to arise in the future, the examination and treatment where necessary of such “Contacts” is one of the most valuable activities of the Department.

TABLE XLV.—*Giving particulars of new cases examined during year and result of primary examination.*

SEX AND AGE PERIODS	(a) Notified Cases	(b)—“Suspects.”			(c)—“Contacts.”		
	Number examined	Number examined	Put on Obser- vation	Found not Tuber- culous	Number examined	Put on Obser- vation	Found not Tuber- culous
ADULTS (15 years and upwards)—							
Males	323	965	939	26	927	314	613
Females	259	748	725	23	1,180	433	747
TOTAL ADULTS	582	1,713	1,664	49	2,107	747	1,360
SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 years and under 15)—							
Males	71	411	403	8	652	327	325
Females	73	311	305	6	665	293	372
TOTAL SCHOOL CHILDREN ...	144	722	708	14	1,317	620	697
INFANTS (under 5 years)—							
Males	1	46	44	2	151	59	92
Females ... ..	...	37	36	1	124	49	75
TOTAL INFANTS	1	83	80	3	275	108	167
TOTAL ADULTS, SCHOOL CHILDREN AND INFANTS ...	727	2,518	2,452	66	3,699	1,475	2,224

Particulars of the source of the 2,518 “Suspects” were as follows :—

Private Doctor	School Medical Department	Pensions Board	Voluntary Hospitals	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Own request	Total
2,117	282	4	95	6	14	2,518

PATIENTS OF SCHOOL AGE.

As in former years, the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst tuberculous children has been carried on in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. The sanatorium beds provided are proving of much value in the preventive work amongst school children.

The School Medical Officers refer all suspicious cases to the Dispensary for diagnosis, and the responsibility for diagnosis and notification rests with the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The names of all children of school age who are known to have been exposed to infection in their homes are supplied to the School Medical Officer, so that he may observe them closely during their school life. If any indication of Tuberculosis is observed amongst these children they are immediately referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. In this way the School Medical Officer is kept in touch with a large proportion of the children who are known to have been exposed to infection.

The greater part of the work at the Dispensary on Wednesday and on Saturday morning is devoted to children of school age, and one of the Assistant School Medical Officers attends each Session on Wednesday.

During the year 1930, 17,992 attendances (exclusive of new cases) were made by school children, 13,102 by notified cases, and 4,880 by observation cases.

Forty-six places at the Whiteley Wood Open-Air School, and twenty-six places at the Springvale House Open-Air School, were reserved for children selected by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of five children, whose names were, therefore, taken off the school registers. Two of these children have since died.

It will be observed from these figures that a large amount of work is being done among the school children of Sheffield, and I feel confident that this is the most encouraging part of our work, and is likely to be favourably reflected in our future tuberculosis results.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary during 1930 was 61,027, which includes 2,468 attendances for ultra violet light treatment.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTA.

During the year 4,406 specimens of sputa were examined, 771 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium, and 3,635 at the Dispensary. Of these 4,406 specimens 847 were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

3,412 Skiagrams were taken during the year, as compared with 2,822 during 1929 and 2,360 during 1928. A first-class skiagram is not only valuable as a permanent record of the condition of a chest, but is so useful in diagnosis that it may now be considered indispensable. It is now the routine practice to take an X-ray film of the chest of all adult cases who have either a negative sputum or no sputum.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

It is pleasing to record that the number of beds allocated for the treatment of all Forms of Tuberculosis in the City of Sheffield appears to have reached a maximum figure, and, fortunately, long waiting lists for institutional treatment are a thing of the past.

The number of beds available for the treatment of Respiratory Tuberculosis at 31st December was as follows :—

Crimicar Lane Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	108	males.
Moor End Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	43	females.
Winter Street Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	48	males.
„	„	..	..	..	..	58	females.
Nether Edge Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	66	men.
„	„	..	..	..	..	52	women.
„	„	..	..	..	..	74	boys.
„	„	..	..	..	..	60	girls.

The following Table shows the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths at the various Institutions.

TABLE XLVI.

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Number remaining at Dec. 31st, 1930
Crimiear Lane Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	553	515	34	99
Boys	35	34	1	5
Moor End Sanatorium—				
Adult Females... ..	251	236	13	40
Girls	5	5	...	1
Winter Street Hospital—				
Adult Males	180	156	25	30
„ Females... ..	225	201	28	35
Boys	119	119	1	15
Girls	129	130	3	14
Nether Edge Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	337	298	40	63
„ Females... ..	349	331	16	46
Boys	513	523	...	64
Girls	430	424	...	62
	3,126	2,972	161	474

Table XLVII. shows the classification on admission of cases received in the various Sanatoria during the year.

TABLE XLVII.—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1930.

	WINTER STREET HOSPITAL.				CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM.			MOOR END SANATORIUM.			NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM.				TOTALS.			GRAND TOTALS.
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Children	Total	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total				
Classification of Cases received during the year PULMONARY.	180	225	248	653	553	35	588	251	5	256	337	349	943	1,629	1,070	825	1,231	3,126
	60	56	106	222	137	9	146	70	1	71	105	120	251	476	302	246	367	915
	59	99	138	296	253	26	279	98	2	100	116	156	690	962	428	353	856	1,637
	42	44	2	88	131	...	131	73	...	73	85	54	2	141	258	171	4	433
	19	26	2	47	32	...	32	10	2	12	31	19	...	50	82	55	4	141
PERCENTAGES.																		
1. Observation ...	33.3	24.9	42.7	34.0	24.8	25.7	24.8	27.9	20.0	27.7	31.2	34.4	26.6	29.2	28.2	29.8	29.8	29.3
2. Early ...	32.8	44.0	55.6	45.3	45.7	74.3	47.4	39.0	40.0	39.1	34.4	44.7	73.2	59.0	40.0	42.8	69.5	52.4
3. Intermediate ...	23.3	19.6	0.8	13.5	23.7	...	22.3	29.1	...	28.5	25.2	15.5	0.2	8.7	24.1	20.7	0.3	13.8
4. Advanced ...	10.6	11.5	0.8	7.2	5.8	...	5.4	4.0	40.0	4.7	9.2	5.4	...	3.1	7.7	6.7	0.3	4.5

Of the patients treated in Sanatoria during the year, 31.8 per cent of the men were sputum positive, 27.4 per cent. of the women were sputum positive, and 0.6 per cent. of the Children were sputum positive.

It will be seen that a large proportion of the cases treated in the Sanatoria during the year were in the early and curable stage of the disease,

REPORTS, ETC., TO MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, AND TO THE REGIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

During the year, 155 certificates and reports with regard to ex-service men were furnished to the Ministry of Pensions ; and 235 reports on the condition of patients were made at the request of the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

There were 149 Insured Persons receiving Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st, 1930. During the year 234 Reports on Form GP 36 were received from Health Insurance Practitioners in respect of Insured Persons.

AFTER CARE.

The organisation with regard to after-care is carried on through the Dispensary. Unsatisfactory cases are reported to the Hospitals Sub-Committee, who consider the cases and instruct the Tuberculosis Medical Officer to deal with them. Shelters are lent to infectious cases, but it is found in Sheffield that the home surroundings are such that in very few cases is it possible to find adequate accommodation for a shelter. This form of isolation in Sheffield is of very little practical value. Beds and mattresses are lent to infectious cases who are unable to provide for themselves a separate bed, and during the year 86 beds and 88 mattresses were lent.

In all 317 beds were out on loan at the end of the year.

In addition to lending beds and mattresses, the Health Committee lend complete sets of bed-clothing to infectious cases who are unable, owing to their financial circumstances, to procure them. During the year 72 sets of bed-clothing were lent.

RE-HOUSING OF INFECTIOUS CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This Scheme which was commenced in 1928, is still in operation. The families which have been re-housed are kept under special supervision by the Superintendent Tuberculosis Inspector. In addition periodic visits are made to the houses by the Chairman of the Hospitals Sub-Committee (Councillor J. A. Longden), and the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. The number of cases re-housed up to December 31st, 1930, is given in the following Table.

Year		Cases re-housed		Tenancies terminated		Still under Scheme on 31/12/30.
1928	.....	22	.....	2	.....	20
1929	.....	36	.....	5	.....	31
1930	.....	29	.....	14	.....	15
Totals	.....	87	.....	21	.....	66

The worst cases of overcrowding in households where there is an infectious case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have now been dealt with. The environmental conditions of new infectious cases are investigated immediately, and the families which require re-housing now come in the main from this latter group.

It was recognised at the outset when this Scheme came into operation, that while the improvement in environment would be to the benefit of the infectious case, the more permanent benefit of the scheme would be for the "Contacts" of these infectious cases.

The following Table gives information as to the numbers of "Cases" and "Contacts" in each age group, who have been re-housed up to December 31st, 1930.

AGE.	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Totals
Infectious Cases	—	—	—	4	13	12	14	17	25	2	—	87
Contacts	9	51	86	73	67	35	32	43	30	7	4	437
Cases and Contacts ..	9	51	86	77	80	47	46	60	55	9	4	524

It will be seen that 219 "Contacts" (50% of the "Contacts" re-housed) were under 15 years of age, and that 102 "Contacts" (23% were aged 15-25 years). Thus valuable preventive work is being done among these children and young adults, who having been exposed to gross infection still have the stresses and strains of early manhood and womanhood to face. The improvement in health of the "Contacts" which follows the improvement in their environmental conditions is frequently very noticeable. Time must necessarily elapse before any attempt at a valuation of the results can be made. There can be no doubt, however, that by initiating this special campaign against the spread of Tuberculosis in the home, the City of Sheffield is doing pioneer work on lines which will later be generally accepted as the rational lines along which work for the prevention of Tuberculosis in the community should proceed in the future.

WORK OF THE MALE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

1. *Tuberculosis of the Lung—New Cases.*

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
„ no particulars available	...	...	...	...	...	9
(Principally cases in Institutions who are usually resident in Common Lodging Houses).						
Special cases—not visited	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases investigated (not notified prior to death)	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ („ „ „ „) no particulars available	...	...	...	...	...	3
Case not visited (transferable death from another district)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						— 1,941

2. *Other Forms of Tuberculosis—New Cases*

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	..	..	..	..	..	143
„ no particulars available..	..	..	..	..	..	...
„ not notified prior to death	..	..	..	..	..	31
„ „ „ „ (no particulars available)	..	..	..	..	..	1
						— 175
<i>Total New Cases—All Forms of Tuberculosis...</i>						<u>2,116</u>

Periodic Re-visits to Positive Cases 682

Additional visits—

(a) For further investigation	...	...	...	...	...	1,622
(b) Re-admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) For disinfection after removals	...	...	...	...	...	253
(d) For disinfection after admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1,546
(e) For disinfection after death	...	...	...	...	...	189
						— 3,591

Total... .. 4,273

Number of rooms sprayed 9,490

This figure includes 1,187 houses where every room was disinfected after death or removal of the patient.

Number of Reports to District Inspectors *re* defects in houses ... 221

Number of Reports to Cleansing Superintendent 11

Cases left City and lost through removal—

(a) Number of Cases left the City	...	...	...	...	...	101
(b) Number of Cases lost sight of—new address not known	...	...	...	...	...	—

Total... .. 101

VISITATION OF CASES BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Number of visits to notified Cases 14,217

Number of visits on discharge from Sanatorium *re* home conditions ... 2,105

Total visits to cases 16,322

REPORT ON NON-PULMONARY FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEAR 1930, BY C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent King Edward VII Hospital.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF:—

Medical Superintendent and Surgical

Tuberculosis Officer C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

House Surgeon K. G MCCOLGAN, M.B., D.P.H.

Matron, Assistant Matron, and 40 other Nursing Staff.

The number of notified cases and the death rate of the various types of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is shown in Table XLVIII.

TABLE XLVIII.

	Number of Cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Population per annum
Meningeal	45	46	0·089
Abdominal	20	16	0·031
Genito-urinary	7	...	...
Vertebral (Spine)	12	4	0·008
Joints	26	1	0·002
Bones, other than Vertebrae	4	1	0·002
Skin	3	...	...
Other	49	21	0·041
Total	166	89	0·172

It should be noted that the above table does not include the numerous cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis which are also affected with tuberculosis of the lungs.

1.—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT

THE KING EDWARD VII. HOSPITAL, RIVELIN VALLEY ROAD.

The majority of cases of non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis occur in children, these are treated in this Institution. Owing to the early stage of the disease at which it is now possible to begin treatment, the period of stay in Hospital has been reduced during the last few years.

As a result beds have been available for patients from outside Sheffield. With the sanction of the Ministry of Health the local authorities concerned pay the full cost of maintenance, including service of debt and educational charges for the beds occupied by their patients. This is on the understanding that only beds shall be used by them which are not required for Sheffield children.

During 1930 the following new cases were treated in the King Edward VII Hospital.

TABLE XLIX.

Part affected	Male	Female	Total
Vertebrae (Spine)	10	9	19
Hip Joint	11	13	24
Knee Joint	12	9	21
Elbow Joint	1	..	1
Ankle Joint .. ..	..	1	1
Lymphatic Glands	19	15	34
Peritoneum	9	6	15
Lupus (Skin)	2	2	4
Other parts	8	2	10
*Observation Cases	15	25	40
Totals ..	87	82	169

* Observation cases are those in which the diagnosis was uncertain on admission and which proved later to be non-tuberculous.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR ADULTS.

Adult patients with bone or joint tuberculosis are treated in Nether Edge Hospital under the supervision of the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer. The number of patients with bone tuberculosis treated here has continued to increase during the year.

Operation is more frequently necessary in adult patients than in children, and cases requiring such treatment have been transferred to the King Edward VII Hospital, where there are better facilities for operation than at Nether Edge. These patients are kept separate from the children in hut-shelters and are sent back to Nether Edge Hospital as soon as active surgical treatment has become unnecessary. This arrangement has worked well.

2.—OUT-PATIENT SUPERVISION.

Examination and supervision of out-patients continues to be held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Here new patients are seen, and the after care of patients discharged from the Tuberculosis Hospitals is undertaken.

During 1930 there were 234 new Sheffield patients, i.e., 30 men, 29 women, 94 boys, 81 girls, (Adults 59, Children 175) of these 37 were found to be non-tuberculous.

The disease occurred in the following situations :—

	Males		Females		Total
Spine	17	...	11	...	28
Hips	7	...	10	...	17
Knee	8	...	9	...	17
Elbow	1	...	0	...	1
Ankle	3	...	0	...	3
Sacro-iliac Joints ...	1	...	1	...	2
Shoulder	2	...	0	...	2
Femur	0	...	2	...	2
Ischium	1	...	1	...	2
Sternum	2	...	0	...	2
Ribs	1	...	1	...	2
Metatarsals	3	...	1	...	4
Metacarpals	4	...	1	...	5
Genito Urinary ...	1	...	1	...	2
Peritoneum	4	...	7	...	11
Lymphatic Glands ...	56	...	41	...	97
	—		—		—
TOTALS ...	111	...	86	...	197
	—		—		—

In addition to the above, 15 patients were sent for examination and advice by the West Riding County Council and a number of X-ray Reports have been furnished to this Authority for which the sum of £14 3s. 6d. has been received.

New patients were sent from the following :—

Sheffield Medical Practitioners	49
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	57
School Medical Department	68
Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals	16
Tuberculosis Officer—West Riding County Council	15
Other Sources	29
	—
TOTAL ...	234
	—

During 1930 there were 2,869 attendances at the Surgical Tuberculosis out-patient afternoon clinics; in addition there were 235 attendances at the special Tuesday evening clinic which was commenced in 1928 for the benefit of patients who were unable to attend the afternoon sessions because they were working or for other reasons.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment has been continued during the year, both at the King Edward VII Hospital and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The patients are carefully selected by the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and the treatment is undertaken under his supervision.

Six sessions per week are held at the Dispensary, at which there have been 1,832 attendances.

The results obtained by this means of treatment have confirmed the conclusions reached by previous experience extending over the past 16 years.

In some types and with certain degrees of activity of the disease ultra-violet light treatment is indicated and proves definitely beneficial, but in other instances it should be avoided as in them it appears to be useless or even harmful.

LUPUS CLINIC.

The Lupus Clinic has been continued during the year—one afternoon and one evening session are held weekly.

In addition to general radiation with ultra-violet light, local treatment with a Kromayer lamp is given. There have been 636 exposures to this lamp during the year, and a number of patients have received considerable benefit from the treatment.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women, and Children's Hospital, continued in full operation during the year 1930.

It will be noted from Table LI that the new cases treated tottalled 1,212 as against 1,255 in the previous year but that there was an increase in the average number of attendances of patients from 34.8 in 1929, to 35.1, which is the highest yet recorded.

It cannot be too clearly understood that the expenditure on the treatment of Venereal Diseases is wasted unless patients remain under treatment until a permanent cure can be guaranteed.

The total cost of treatment during the year was £6,523 and the average cost per case £5 7s. 8d., which is the highest yet paid, due in part to the longer period of treatment of individual cases, and also to the increasing number of Wassermann reaction tests carried out at the request of private practitioners.

Table LII. gives particulars of pathological examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University, of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by medical practitioners residing in the City.

Table LIII. gives particulars of all the Clinics in connection with the Sheffield scheme, together with a statement of the average number of patients attending during each quarter of the year. It will be seen that there is a downward tendency, corresponding with the drop in the total attendances, the average attendance at one of the Clinics being as low as four per session.

Table LIV. gives a summary of the returns from the several hospitals with regard to persons dealt with, distinguishing between Sheffield residents and residents of other districts who have come in for treatment. It should be pointed out that, while the latter receive treatment at the expense of the Department, the Department is recouped in the General Exchequer Contribution of the Ministry of Health, which in the case of the Venereal Disease account is on a 75 per cent. basis, whereas in the case of other Government-aided schemes the percentage is 50.

A new table is introduced giving the diseases treated, going back to the year of commencement. It will be found below. It is interesting as showing the decrease in the number of Syphilis and Soft Chancre patients of both sexes treated, also female Gonorrhœa patients. Male Gonorrhœa patients have decreased but not to the same extent.

TABLE L.—Venereal Diseases—Persons treated at Treatment Centres, 1918 onwards.

Year.	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
*1918 (p't only)	536	466	10	2	387	272	70	63	1003	803
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1920	598	511	20	—	738	237	82	232	1438	980
1921	407	324	12	—	755	244	69	156	1243	724
1922	352	213	3	—	562	128	41	100	958	441
1923	332	246	—	—	557	122	49	128	938	496
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1925	224	190	—	—	483	70	46	179	753	439
1926	236	187	—	—	548	63	55	211	839	461
1927	235	206	—	—	524	81	44	198	803	485
1928	218	189	—	—	575	56	103	268	896	513
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
1930	167	155	4	—	578	47	47	214	796	416

* Date of opening.

TABLE LI.—*Venereal Diseases.—Cases Treated and Cost of Treatment since 1921.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total Persons dealt with for the first time ...	1,967	1,399	1,434	1,403	1,192	1,300	1,288	1,409	1,255	1,212
Total Persons dealt with ...	4,464	3,896	3,747	3,034	2,938	3,089	2,835	2,986	2,898	2,892
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics ...	30,366	27,529	38,013	38,057	35,423	44,305	40,544	42,184	43,667	42,498
Average number of Attendances per case ...	15·4	19·7	26·6	27·1	29·6	33·9	31·5	29·9	34·8	35·1
Total "In-patient days" of Treatment ...	2,044	2,157	2,859	1,779	1,905	1,686	2,351	1,716	1,822	1,641
Total Cost of Treatment during financial year ended March following year stated ...	£8,140	£6,720	£6,853	£6,246	£6,293	£6,299	£6,513	£6,626	£6,405	£6,523
Average Cost per Person dealt with for the first time	£4/2/9	£4/16/1	£4/15/10	£4/9/0	£5/5/3	£4/16/11	£5/1/2	£4/14/1	£5/2/1	£5/7/8

TABLE LII.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sheffield University during each year since 1921*

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
For detection of Spirochetes—										
For Treatment Centres	...	2	3	2	2	3	4	13	18	6
For Practitioners	3	6	2	4	2	3	7	5	...	5
For detection of Gonococci—										
For Treatment Centres ...	5,332	4,079	3,550	3,278	2,829	2,595	2,266	2,172	2,512	2,252
For Practitioners ...	201	340	561	598	584	531	572	622	577	1,100
For Wassermann reaction—										
For Treatment Centres ...	2,227	1,505	1,528	1,349	1,337	1,178	1,618	1,527	1,230	1,393
For Practitioners ...	1,197	1,160	1,459	2,013	2,173	2,386	2,696	2,929	2,965	3,401
OTHER EXAMINATIONS.										
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests—										
For Treatment Centres ...	333	62	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Practitioners ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cultural Tests—										
For Treatment Centres ...	...	10	57	4	3	12	10	3	1	5
For Practitioners ...	...	...	...	9	4	...	6	...	...	2
TOTALS ...	9,297	7,166	7,165	7,258	6,934	6,708	7,179	7,271	7,303	8,164

TABLE LIII.—*Veneral Diseases.—Clinics and Attendances during 1930.*

Institution	Medical Officer	Days and Hours of Consultations.	Average Number of Patients attending				
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	W hole Year
Royal Infirmary	Dr. Rupert Hallam...	Monday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)...	17	22	19	17	19
		Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	43	39	37	32	38
		Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	43	39	35	37	39
	Dr. W. J. Lytle	Friday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Gonorrhoea)	31	19	16	18	21
Royal Hospital	Dr. Rupert Hallam... Dr. W. J. Lytle	Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Males only, Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	96	106	98	97	99
	Dr. E. F. Skinner	Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Men and Women (Syphilis) Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Women only Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only Saturday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Men only	3 9 9 11	3 9 8 10	4 8 6 11	4 9 6 9	4 9 7 10
Jessop Hospital for Women	Dr. J. B. Ferguson Wilson	Tuesday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only (Gonorrhoea)	38	35	31	34	35
		Friday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only do.	38	28	32	25	31
		Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	35	33	28	34	33
	Dr. J. Chisholm.	Thursday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	26	34	30	31	30
Children's Hospital	Dr. H. Leader	Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	11	14	14	12	13
		Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m....	14	11	9	8	11

TABLE LIV.—Venereal Diseases. Summary of Returns with regard to Persons dealt with, Attendances, etc. during the year 1930, and three previous years.

AREA OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.													
		COUNTY BOROUGHES.					COUNTIES.						
		Sheffield	Roth'h'm	Barnsley	Don's'ter	Leeds	Other	Y'ks.W.R.	Notts.	Derbys.	Lincs.	Other	Total
Persons dealt with for the first time at Treatment Centres	Royal Infirmary ...	443	16	7	8	—	18	39	9	8	2	—	550
	Royal Hospital ...	340	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	16	—	—	380
	Jessop Hospital ...	193	6	—	—	—	2	34	2	10	2	—	249
	Children's Hospital ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	33
	Totals, 1930 ...	1,004	22	7	8	—	20	100	11	36	4	—	1,212
Total attendances at the Out- patient Clinics	Totals, 1929 ...	1,054	19	13	5	—	15	106	12	27	3	1	1,255
	Totals, 1928 ...	1,204	25	16	—	—	12	98	16	36	1	1	1,409
	Totals, 1927 ...	1,097	34	13	4	1	9	86	8	36	—	—	1,288
	Royal Infirmary ...	24,349	377	221	169	—	581	1079	468	390	4	—	27,638
	Royal Hospital ...	9,586	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	172	—	—	10,090
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients	Jessop Hospital ...	3,481	82	—	—	—	2	487	8	157	11	—	4,228
	Children's Hospital ...	469	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	57	—	—	542
	Totals, 1930 ...	37,885	459	221	169	—	583	1,906	484	776	15	—	42,498
	Totals, 1929 ...	38,764	810	370	169	—	585	1,959	464	543	1	2	43,667
	Totals, 1928 ...	38,185	651	291	117	1	520	1,280	373	764	2	—	42,184
	Totals, 1927 ...	36,666	554	358	169	3	312	1,337	420	725	—	—	40,544
	Royal Infirmary ...	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	205
	Royal Hospital ...	110	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	124
	Jessop Hospital ...	991	33	—	—	—	—	203	30	39	—	—	1,296
	Children's Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
	Totals, 1930 ...	1,214	33	—	—	—	—	217	30	55	92	—	1,641
	Totals, 1929 ...	1,423	22	—	—	—	—	216	29	80	52	—	1,822
	Totals, 1928 ...	1,171	—	—	—	13	—	375	79	60	—	18	1,716
	Totals, 1927 ...	1,792	54	—	—	—	—	213	45	247	—	—	2,351

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF.

As a result of the transfer of the functions of Poor Law Unions to Local Authorities on the 1st April, 1930, certain portions of the former Rotherham and Wortley Unions, within the City boundary, became part of the administrative area of the Sheffield Public Assistance Committee, and certain portions of the Norton Rural District Council area, outside the City boundary, automatically ceased to form part of the Sheffield administrative area and were taken over by the Derbyshire County Council, with the result that the Sheffield Public Assistance Committee is responsible for the administration of all the area within the City boundaries.

The area is divided into 32 Medical Relief Districts each in charge of a District Medical Officer, whose duty it is to attend to all poor persons resident in the district requiring medical attention.

Particulars of the acreage of each district are set out below, viz.:—

District No.					Acrea	District No.					Acrea
1	...	...	...	...	120.00	19	...	...	...	...	442.80
2	...	...	...	...	745.60	20	...	...	...	...	577.60
3	...	...	...	...	308.00	21	...	...	...	...	524.00
4	...	...	...	...	648.00	22	...	...	...	...	1377.40
5	...	...	...	...	7110.00	23	...	...	...	...	273.60
6	...	...	...	...	5149.00	24	...	...	...	...	317.60
7	...	...	...	...	550.80	25	...	...	...	...	927.20
8	...	...	...	...	304.80	26	...	...	...	...	2393.00
9	...	...	...	...	1409.40	27	...	...	...	...	1149.00
10	...	not now in Sheffield area.				28	...	...	...	...	94.80
11	...	...	...	...	90.80	29	...	...	...	...	672.00
12	...	...	...	...	92.40	30	...	...	...	...	498.80
13	...	...	...	...	140.40	31	...	...	...	...	1194.20
14	...	...	...	...	432.40	*Tinsley		...	...	...	1500.60
15	...	...	...	...	1096.00	*Wadsley Bridge		...	...	...	1480.20
16	...	...	...	...	748.00						
17	...	...	...	...	208.00						
18	...	...	...	...	1586.60						
										Total ...	34163.00

*Unnumbered Districts.

The estimated population of the Sheffield County Borough is 518,000, but particulars as to the population of separate Medical Relief Districts are not available.

For some time it has been the practice in several of the districts for Medical Officers to issue prescriptions for drugs, medicines, etc. on local chemists, and all other prescriptions have been dealt with at one of the three existing dispensaries which are maintained and staffed by the Public Assistance Committee. In cases of sudden and urgent necessity, Medical Officers perform their own dispensing upon agreed terms.

Towards the end of the year, the Public Assistance Committee considered a scheme for the alteration of the existing dispensary service with a view to all dispensing being done by local chemists. If approved, the new system will form a subject of report for the year 1931.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

TABLE LV.—*Bacteriological Examinations at the Sheffield University during the year 1930.*

MONTH	Swabbings for Diphtheria	Serum for Typhoid	Biological Test of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli
January	287	58	96
February	226	42	97
March	267	74	108
April	240	86	94
May	221	70	109
June	222	59	109
July	245	63	73
August	181	25	69
September	180	48	62
October	253	51	122
November	227	31	120
December	232	38	89
Totals	2,781	645	1,148

<i>Cost—</i>	£	s.	d.
2,781 Examinations of Swabbings for Diphtheria at 3/6	486	13	6
645 ,, Serum for Typhoid at 5/- 	161	5	0
1,148 ,, Milk for Tuberculosis at 15/- 	861	0	0

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS—

387 Special Examinations, fees ranging from 3/6 to £2 2 0 ... 216 7 6

TOTAL 1,725 6 0

Notes.—(1) In addition to the examinations carried out at the University, 123 microscopical examinations of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli were made at the Veterinary Department by the Staff ; and 4,406 microscopical examinations of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli were made by the Staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(2) Particulars of Examinations in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinics are given in a table on page 116.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES.—There are five ambulances in connection with the City Fever Hospitals—three Austin and two Straker-Squire.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—A new Central Ambulance service for Sheffield was instituted on the 7th April, 1930, when six ambulances belonging to the Sheffield Hospitals Council were transferred to the new Central Station at Corporation Street. The Health Committee's ambulances (four in number) were transferred to the Station on the 1st June and the Watch Committee's ambulances (three in number) were taken over on the 1st July, 1930.

The scope of the service is roughly as follows:—

SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS COUNCIL :

Admission, discharge and treatment cases in connection with the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals and the Edgar Allen Institute. The area covered is approximately that within twenty miles radius of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Admission and discharge cases in connection with the City General and Nether Edge Hospitals, and by arrangement made by the Health Committee with the Public Assistance Committee, the transfer of cases from their homes to Fir Vale House, the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, and other Institutions from time to time.

WATCH COMMITTEE :

The conveyance of street, works and casualty cases from the scenes of accidents to the nearest hospitals. The cases of the Watch Committee proper are those where the accidents happen within the City of Sheffield, but, by arrangements made by the Watch Committee with the West Riding of Yorkshire and Derbyshire Constabularies, the Ambulances also respond to the calls for accident cases in those areas.

In addition, private cases (e.g. nursing homes) are carried and the fees collected are credited to the Bodies owning the Ambulances.

The Ambulances themselves still remain the property of the separate Bodies (Sheffield Hospitals Council, Health Committee and Watch Committee) whose services are administered by the Central Ambulance Service, but the use of the vehicles is general for all services except that, at present, the Watch Committee Ambulances, on account of special fittings for special requirements, are almost entirely used for the Watch Committee cases.

There are also in connection with the large Works of Sheffield a number of privately owned Ambulances for Works' accidents and emergency cases.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE LVI.—*Summary of Work done by Sanitary Inspectors during 1930.*

DETAILS OF WORK DONE.										TOTAL.
1.	Premises visited on account of Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,127
2.	Premises where Smoke Test applied to Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316
3.	Premises where Water Test applied to Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,304
4.	Premises where Colour Test applied to Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	992
5.	Visits to Work in progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,095
6.	Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,793
7.	Interviews with Owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,293
8.	Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,893
9.	Yards paved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,292
10.	Visits for Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,086
11.	Visits for Disinfection of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,154
12.	Visits to Milkshops and Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,126
13.	Visits to Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,962
14.	Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357
15.	Visits to Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,184
16.	Visits to Potted Meat Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
17.	Visits to Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674
18.	Notices served (a) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,911
	(b) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,384
19.	Proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

In addition to the visits shown at No. 10 in the above Table, 83 visits were paid to Small Pox Contacts by the Staff of Women Inspectors.

HOUSING.

The Housing Act, 1930, which came into force in August, 1930, largely supersedes the Housing Act, 1925, and, I hope, will greatly simplify and accelerate the work of dealing with unhealthy areas and individual unfit houses, as the question of re-housing the tenants displaced is not so formidable as hitherto owing to provisions in the Act for financial assistance to be given to the Local Authority by the Government.

The following is the five years programme approved and submitted to the Minister of Health by the City Council under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 25 (2), viz :—

A. Estimated production of houses by the Local Authority during the next five years 								8,750*
B. Estimated production of new houses of working class type by private enterprise during the next five years 								750
Total							...	9,500*
C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (i.e. the purposes mentioned in E. and F.) 								2,500
D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (i.e. new housing) 								6,250*
Total							...	8,750*
E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years :—								
(i) in clearance areas ... ... ... ... ... ...							...	2,200
(ii) in improvement areas								
(a) for opening the area ... ... ... ... ... ...							...	—
(b) as unfit houses ... ... ... ... ... ...							...	—
(iii) individual unfit houses outside clearance and improvement areas 								300
Total							...	2,500
F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years :—								
(i) by any of the processes mentioned in “ E ” ... ...							...	11,250
(ii) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas ... ...							...	—
Total							...	11,250
G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years 								100

* At their meeting on the 4th March, 1931, the City Council agreed to increase the number of houses to be provided under the 1924 Act from 1,250 per annum to 2,000 per annum for the first two years. This will increase the figures at A, A & B Total, D, and C & D Total above by 1,500 houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.—Under this Act sixteen Representations were made during the year. They had reference to the following properties :—

290, 292 & 294 Hollinsend Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14, in Ct. 6 and 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 London Road, and 2, 4 & 6 Broom Close; 296, 298 & 300 Hollinsend Road; 42, 44 & 46 Catcliffe Road; 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 in Ct. 7 and 23, 25, 27, 29 & 31 Orange Street and 153 Portobello Street; 1 & 2 in Ct. 4 and 40 & 42 Well Lane; 4 & 6 Sharrard Road; 18 & 20 Foxwood Road; 56 Norton Lees Lane; 1 & 2

in Ct. 2 and 36 & 38 Well Lane; 1 & 2 in Ct. 2 and 4, 6, 8, & 10 Jessop Street, and 30, 32 & 34 Well Lane; Cottage at the top of Langsett Avenue; 123 & 123a Harvey Clough Road; 1 in Ct. 2 and 8, 10 & 12 Rough Bank; 501 & 503 Manor Lane; 1 & 2 in Ct. 39 and 187 & 189 Martin Street.

CLOSING ORDERS were made under the Housing Act, 1925, in respect of 83 houses as follows :—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 17 Oakes Green; 1, 3, 5 & 11 in Ct. 34, Attercliffe Road; 290, 292 & 294 Hollinsend Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Ct. 6 and 116, 118, 120, 122 and 124 London Road and 2, 4, & 6 Broom Close; 296, 298 & 300 Hollinsend Road; 42, 44 & 46 Catcliffe Road; 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 in Ct. 7 and 23, 25, 27 29 & 31 Orange Street and 153 Portobello Street; 1 & 2 in Ct. 4 and 40 & 42 Well Lane; 4 & 6 Sharrard Road; 18 & 20 Foxwood Road; 56 Norton Lees Lane; 1 & 2 in Ct. 2 and 36 & 38 Well Lane; 1 & 2 in Ct. 2 and 8 & 10 Jessop Street and 30, 32 & 34 Well Lane; Cottage at the top of Langsett Avenue; 123 & 123a Harvey Clough Road.

In the case of the following properties, new Representations were made under the Housing Act, 1930, viz:—

1 in Ct. 2 and 8, 10 & 12 Rough Bank; 501 & 503 Manor Lane; 1 & 2 in Ct. 39 and 187 & 189 Martin Street.

DEMOLITION ORDERS were made under the Housing Act, 1925, in respect of the following properties :—

28 & 30 Paradise Street; 3 & 4 in Ct. 1 Orchard Street; 102 Arundel Lane; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 in Ct. 1 and 15, 17, 19 & 21 Union Lane; 2 and (4-6) Naseby Street, and 1 & 2 in Ct. 1 Meadow Hall Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 17 in Ct. 6 Oakes Green; 1, 3, 5 & 11 in Ct. 34 Attercliffe Road; 44 & 46 Catcliffe Road.

Particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table LVII.

TABLE LVII.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the Year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b).							
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	912
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—							
(i) By the Local Authority.							
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172
(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	...	...	27,571
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and the number of inspections made	...	...	461
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	427
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	—

TABLE LVII.—(Continued).

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.									
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,751
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.									
A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925—									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—									
(a) By owners									
...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close									
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,613
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—									
(a) By owners									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners									
...	—
C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—									
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
4. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT 31ST MARCH, 1931..									
Total Number of Houses erected by the Corporation during the two years ended 31st March, 1931 :—									
(1) Under Part III of the Housing Act, 1925									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901
(2) Under Part II of the Housing Act, 1925									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
(3) Under other Powers									
..	—

N.B.—12 Dwelling-houses were demolished by the Owners without the making of Demolition Orders, in addition to those given at C.(5).

HOUSING ACT, 1930—SECTION 19.—Seventeen Official Representations for Demolition Orders to be made under this Section were put forward between the date the Act became operative and the end of the year, in respect of the following properties.

Case No.	Property.	No. of Houses involved.
1	1 in Ct. 2 and 8, 10 and 12, Rough Bank	4
2	501 and 503, Manor Lane	2
3	1 and 2 in Ct. 39 and 187 and 189, Martin Street	4
4	9, High Street Lane	1
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Ct. 2, Trent Street	6
6	193, Tinsley Park Road	1
7	236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 252 and 254, Effingham Road.. .. .	9
8	2 in Ct. 6, Park Hill Lane	1
9	1, 2, 3 and 4 in Ct. 3, West Bar	4
10	Back of 29, Meadow Street	1
11	6 in Ct. 2, Daisy Walk	1
12	Back of 13, Portland Street	1
13	2 in Ct. 3, Leicester Street	1
14	1 in Ct. 5, 3 in Ct. 3, and back of 11 and 11-17, Silver Street	6
15	24 and 26, Solly Street	1
16	238, Moorfields, 1-5, Bowling Green Street, and 1 Ward Street.. .. .	4
17	16, Seargill Croft	1
TOTAL		48

None of the proceedings in the above cases were completed at the end of the year.

The following statement summarises the action taken under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, with regard to Reconstruction Schemes :—

DESCRIPTION OF AREA.	DATE OF ORDER OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH CONFIRMING SCHEME	REMARKS.
Duke Street, Crown Alley Lane and Bard Street Area. (41 houses involved) ..	Sept. 22nd, 1926 ..	Area cleared. All tenants gone to Wybourn Estate.
Matthew Street and Queen's Row Area. (101 houses involved)	Sept. 22nd, 1926 ..	Do.
River Lane and Creswick Walk Area. (31 houses involved)	July 6th, 1927 ..	Do.
Lambert Street, Furnace Hill and Scotland Street Area. (126 houses involved) ..	May 7th, 1928 ..	Area cleared. Majority of tenants gone to Wybourn Estate.
Bailey Street, Townhead Street Area. (95 houses involved)	} In all these cases proceedings were abandoned and new proceedings were instituted under the Housing Act, 1930.	
Spring Street Area (174 houses involved) ..		
Pond Street Area, East Side. (88 houses involved)		

HOUSING ACT, 1930.—The following is a list of Clearance Areas defined by the City Council during the year on the Official Representation of the Medical Officer of Health :—

Clearance Area No.	Situation.										No. of Houses involved.
1	..	Steelhouse Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
2	..	Spring Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3	..	Russell Street and Gibraltar Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
4	..	Russell Street and Bowling Green Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
5	..	Russell Street and Kelham Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
6	..	Russell Street and Bower Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
7	..	Spring Street, Bower Street and Water Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
8	..	Bower Street and Water Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
9	..	Cotton Mill Row and Cotton Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
10	..	Bailey Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
11	..	Bailey Street and Townhead Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
12	..	Bailey Street and Broad Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
13	..	Townhead Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14	..	Pond St. (on the East side thereof) and Harmer Lane (on the South side thereof)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
15	..	Pond St. (on the East Side thereof) and Harmer Lane (on the North Side thereof)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
16	..	Pond St. (on the East Side thereof) and Pond Hill (on the South Side thereof)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
17	..	Pond St. (on the West Side thereof) and Arundel Lane (on the East Side thereof)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
TOTAL										..	381

Proceedings are still pending with regard to these Areas.

The following table shows the number of new dwelling houses certified fit for human habitation since 1886, the figures being for the Municipal year ending 31st March—thus the number for the year 1930 means the number certified during the year ended 31st March, 1931.

TABLE LVIII.—*Houses Certified since year 1886.*

Year ending March	Houses Certified	Year ending March	Houses Certified	Year ending March	Houses Certified
1886	725	1901	2,118	1916	397
1887	928	1902	1,977	1917	57
1888	806	1903	2,051	1918	8
1889	830	1904	1,963	1919	78
1890	903	1905	1,982	1920	413
1891	692	1906	1,904	1921	1,165
1892	786	1907	1,753	1922	814
1893	822	1908	1,778	1923	646
1894	632	1909	1,469	1924	1,061
1895	523	1910	1,243	1925	2,178
1896	1,059	1911	866	1926	2,714
1897	1,443	1912	703	1927	1,897
1898	2,273	1913	542	1928	1,926
1899	2,650	1914	570	1929	2,102
1900	2,876	1915	399	1930	1,397

The following table shows the number of new houses certified as fit for human habitation by the Chief Building Surveyor during each calendar month from the Armistice to the end of March, 1931.

TABLE LIX.—*Houses certified each month since the Armistice.*

Period	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	Nil	18	43	81	25	54	95	116	215	46	126	127	52
February	Nil	9	34	140	100	44	111	111	173	44	258	84	116
March	Nil	23	119	109	40	48	114	221	238	321	53	168	36
April	Nil	30	48	99	41	29	165	170	113	46	89	92	..
May	Nil	2	31	126	58	34	153	228	189	87	82	200	..
June	Nil	43	70	98	55	84	115	124	172	75	189	84	..
July	1	..	47	172	36	69	173	367	173	148	189	163	..
August	Nil	17	43	30	35	86	183	47	225	120	78	101	..
September	Nil	10	122	4	27	65	230	342	300	151	505	99	..
October	Nil	67	89	54	62	122	257	423	175	243	156	226	..
November	Nil	Nil	6	215	44	44	90	259	258	76	235	131	173	..
December	1	27	42	170	22	142	162	195	129	63	384	304	55	..

Of the 1,397 houses certified in the last 12 months of the period given in the table, 912 were erected by the Corporation.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS.—From the return issued by the Corporation Valuation Department, it is found there were 124,851 dwelling houses in the City on December 31st, 1930. Of this figure, 93,170, or 75% of the total, were within the Compounding Rate Limit, i.e. £13/0/0, and 26,163 or 20.9% of the total had a rateable value between £14/0/0 and £30/0/0.

PREVALENT TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSES.—The prevalent types of working class houses in the City were roughly as follows :—

(a) Back-to-back houses and single houses, back-to-back in type, of which there are approximately 16,000 in the City, the ages ranging from 70 to 120 years. They are usually built in blocks of anything up to 20 houses having one common yard.

(b) Through houses with living room, scullery and two bedrooms, the ages varying between 40 and 70 years. They are usually built in blocks of four houses having one common yard.

(c) Through houses with back and front living-rooms and two bedrooms, the ages varying from 20 to 40 years. They are usually built in blocks of four houses having one common yard.

(d) Through houses with back and front living-rooms, scullery, two bedrooms and an attic, the ages varying from 20 to 40 years. They are usually built in blocks of four houses having one common yard.

(e) Six roomed houses, the ages varying from 20 to 40 years. They are usually built in pairs.

(f) Seven roomed houses, usually with separate yards.

I have no information as to the exact numbers of the types of houses (b) to (f).

In addition to the above, the Corporation have erected on their several estates, 9,536 houses, which figure at the time of going to print has been increased to 10,000. There are four types of Corporation houses, viz :—

1. Non-parlour house with two bedrooms.
2. Non-parlour house with three bedrooms.
3. Parlour house with three bedrooms.
4. Parlour house with four bedrooms.

GENERAL SOUNDNESS.—The majority of the houses built over 70 years ago are more or less worn out. The others are in a fair condition generally, though some, owing to being built of inferior material and lack of reasonable care on the part of the owners, are not in as satisfactory condition as they should be.

PREVAILING FORM OF DEFECTS.—These are as follows :—

1. Absence of efficient ventilation in back-to-back houses.
2. Insufficient lighting and window opening.
3. Damp walls and ceilings.
4. Defective and perished plaster.
5. Defective roofs, eaves-gutters and rainfall pipes.
6. Defective paving.

PREVAILING BAD CONDITIONS RESULTING FROM OVERCROWDING.—The bad conditions and evils resulting from overcrowding are shown year by year in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health by the high mortality and sickness rates in the more congested parts of the City. There is always a tendency to a more rapid spread of infection in overcrowded areas where epidemics occur.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.—EXTENT OF SHORTAGE OF HOUSES AT REASONABLE RENTS.—The only basis on which this figure can be calculated is by reference to the City's Housing Application List. There are at the time of going to print approximately 6,000 live applicants for municipal houses, according to information supplied by the Estates Surveyor. The List has been closed for 18 months, but there is no doubt that if it was re-opened this number would be increased considerably. It should be borne in mind however, that probably 40% of the applicants are already tenants of houses. They are probably desirous of changing for a variety of reasons, the chief among which is the superior amenities provided in the houses built by the Corporation.

Under the four post-war Housing Acts, the Corporation has built over 10,000 houses. 500 of these are for tenants displaced from insanitary areas.

In this connection it may be stated that during 1930 there were 4,189 marriages and 2,156 more births than deaths in the City.

3. OVERCROWDING.—There are no exact figures available as to the extent of overcrowding in the City, but that it does exist is sufficiently obvious from the City's Housing Application List, and the fact that the Corporation have had to temporarily close the List.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES.—There were no difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

WATER SUPPLY.—There are within the City Boundary approximately 90 dwelling houses which are supplied with water from private sources such as wells, etc. They are mostly farms or cottages situated in very isolated and rural districts at levels at which they cannot be supplied from the Corporation service, or are situated at such great distances from the nearest water mains that the cost of laying supplies would be prohibitive.

According to information supplied by the General Manager of the Water Department, there are 130 dwelling houses in the City which are supplied from 19 Common Standpipes, and have no separate internal water supply.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.—At the present time I estimate that there are:—

(a) Approximately 93,000 houses in the City which have a separate water-closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation, and

(b) nearly 32,000 houses (including 16,000 back-to-back houses) which have common sanitary accommodation.

(N.B.—The work of providing additional water-closets so as to provide one W.C. per through house is proceeding very rapidly, and in the near future every house in the City, with the exception of back-to-back houses, will have a separate water-closet).

5. UNHEALTHY AREAS.—Official Representations were made during the year under the Housing Act, 1930, with regard to the following areas:—

Clearance Areas 1—9 in Spring Street, etc.	...	...	involving 167 houses
Clearance Areas 10—13 in Bailey Street, etc.	...	...	involving 95 houses
Clearance Areas 14—17 in Pond Street, etc.	...	...	involving 119 houses
Total			381 houses

6. BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.—On the 31st December, 1930, there were 99 houses sub-let-in-lodgings, i.e., occupied by members of more than one family. These houses were visited regularly during the year by the Women Inspectors, with a view to securing compliance with the Bye-laws.

The problem of Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., is largely a post-war problem due to the acute shortage of houses, and with the acceleration of municipal house building it is hoped that ultimately the problem will disappear.

Conversion of Privies, Waste Water-Closets, etc.

During the year 160 privies were converted, including 23 abolished where no water-closet was substituted. 10 additional water-closets were provided. The corresponding figures for 1929 were 95 and 19 respectively.

As a result of the local Act, 1928, active steps were taken for the conversion of trough closets and waste-water-closets. The work done was as follows :—

Trough Closets converted into pedestal fresh-water-closets	...	982
Waste-water-closets	ditto	693
Pail Closets	ditto	47

In addition to the above, 11 Waste-water-closets were abolished, also 4 pail closets.

The number of sanitary conveniences at 31st December, 1930, was approximately as follows :—

(a) Privies with fixed receptacles	...	311
(b) Privies with movable receptacles (known as pail closets)	...	151
(c) Fresh water closets	...	107,554
(d) Waste water closets (Revised estimate)	...	342

The work of Conversion of Privies was completed during the year 1928, with the exception of those cases in which, owing to the enormous cost involved in providing adequate drainage or water supply, proceedings were for the time being abandoned. Most of these properties are dairy farms situated outside the built-on areas and are under rural conditions. As opportunity presents, advantage is taken of the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, for effecting improvements in sanitary conveniences on dairy farms, and a number of cases were so dealt with during 1930.

Full particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table LX.

TABLE LX.—Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets.

Year.	Number of Notices served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses involved.	Number of Workshops involved.	Number of Privies converted by Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	Contributions to Owners in lieu of One-third Cost of Conversions.	Nett Expenditure by Corporation, being One-third Cost or in lieu of One-third Cost of Conversions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1890-1911	8,350	2,712	6,685	42,029	1,097	20,739	4,297	£ 142,885	£ 23,258	£ 31,053	£ 77,463
1912	453	58	482	2,321	25	1,349	117	12,414	997	2,228	6,364
1913	360	47	531	2,586	16	1,589	131	14,012	771	2,092	6,869
1914	676	74	628	2,940	36	1,822	127	20,799	803	3,295	10,173
1915	116	8	572	2,528	19	1,538	78	8,020	151	1,963	4,640
1916	—	—	52	301	1	182	11	169	...	270	321
1917	2	1	21	70	—	46	...	57	...	164	183
1918	6	1	8	43	—	23	1	148	...	44	93
1919	272	109	79	182	2	175	18	10,944	1,183	1,082	4,735
1920	394	220	259	1,070	4	731	136	31,448	3,472	3,457	13,956
1921	191	82	260	1,155	13	802	87	16,904	1,393	4,107	9,742
1922	246	152	263	1,215	21	775	101	18,627	1,008	3,241	9,488
1923	435	186	376	1,380	25	980	73	20,641	1,025	3,269	10,117
1924	913	384	565	2,027	32	1,438	111	34,941	1,875	6,026	17,686
1925	901	243	810	2,570	29	1,993	147	34,848	2,004	7,390	19,095
1926	1016	262	902	2,373	30	1,820	167	28,672	1,762	6,821	16,422
1927	343	126	759	2,033	20	1,598	114	16,480	643	6,585	11,984
1928	65	23	89	213	1	213	28	790	44	663	876
1929	51	7	55	107	4	95	19	216	1,541	1,213	1,293
1930	4	1	78	178	1	160	10	100	4,807	595	629

Nett Expenditure to 31st March, 1931, out of borrowed money £ 207,927
Amount raised in the Rate since the beginning of the Conversion Scheme 14,203
Total 222,130

Unexpended borrowing power at 31st March, 1931 £ 42,473

N.B.—The figures in Column 7, 1923 onward, include Privies abolished where no water-closet substituted, as follows :—1923, 66 ; 1924, 73 ; 1925, 217 ; 1926, 286 ; 1927, 256 ; 1928, 47 ; 1929, 4 ; 1930, 23.

The figures given in the last four columns of the table have been furnished by the City Treasurer. They refer to the financial year ended 31st March—three months later than the year to which the other figures refer.

ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EVERY HOUSE.

The policy of the Health Committee, adopted by the City Council in May, 1928, namely to secure that each house in the City should be provided with a separate water-closet, resulted in the building during 1930 of 5,144 additional water-closets quite apart from those built in connection with the Privy Conversion Scheme as against 1,974 in the previous year. The cost of this work falls entirely on the owner of the property but arrangements can be made by which the work is done by the Corporation and repayment to the Corporation is spread over a period of years.

SUBSTITUTION OF MOVABLE BINS FOR FIXED ASHPITS.

During the year, as a result of action under Section 352 of the **Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1918**, 1,228 fixed ashpits were converted and 2,759 movable bins were provided.

ADDITIONAL ASHBINS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EVERY HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875—Section 36, Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890—Section 2 (3) and 11 (1), **Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1918**,—Section 352 (1), 1,108 additional ashbins were provided in the City during 1930.

Registration of Premises used for Preparation or Manufacture of Potted or Preserved Meat, Fish or other Food intended for Sale, or the Manufacture for Sale or Sale of Ice Cream.

Section 186 of the **Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928**, became operative on January 1st, 1929, and numerous applications for registration have since been received.

A memorandum is issued to all applicants for registration setting forth the provisions of the Section and indicating the general lines upon which the Health Committee grant applications.

During the year applications under Section 186 of the 1928 Act were dealt with by the Committee as follows :—

			Applications Received		Applications Granted
Manufacture of Potted Meats, Fish, etc.	...	...	121	...	74
Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	82	...	78
Sale only of Ice Cream	...	...	147	...	128
		Totals	350	...	280

In addition to the applications which came before the Committee there was a considerable number where the Inspectors advised withdrawal of the application on the ground that the premises could not be made to comply with the Committee's requirements or that the expense involved would be more than would warrant their carrying out the reconstruction

In view of the fact that there is quite a considerable amount of food prepared in comparatively small quantities all over the City, the power of control and supervision given by the Act is a distinct step forward towards a pure food supply.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR FISH AND CHIP POTATO FRYING.

During the year, twenty-one applications for registration of premises for fish frying were received and six of these were granted. The number of fish fryers on the register at the close of 1930 was 561. The number of visits paid to premises of this class is shown in the report under General Sanitary work.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TABLE LXI.—Inspections ; Defects found : and action taken during 1930.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories(including Factory Laundries)	1362	75	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1242	41	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	393	23	...
Total	2997	139	...

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ..	38	37	...	...
Want of ventilation	8	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	13	14	...	...
Other nuisances	65	61	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	40	20	1	...
{ unsuitable or defective	81	55	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	5	4	1	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	1	...	...	...
Other offences	12	10	1	...
Total	263	204	3	...

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of canal boats during the year was 143.

The total number of infringements complained of was 53 relating to 35 inspections of boats. The infringements complained of were :—

Absence of Certificate	12
Certificate not identifying owner	5
Want of Marking, Lettering or Numbering	11
Painting of Cabins	10
Repairs to Cabins	1
Absence of Water Casks or Defective Water Casks	1
Cleanliness of Cabins	4
Ventilation of Cabins	2
Separation of Sexes	2
Children not attending School	5
Total	53

On subsequent inspection of the boats, about which complaints have been made, the matters were found in most cases to have been remedied.

In a number of instances, owing to change of ownership, the certificates were found to be absent on first inspection, but on subsequent inspections this infringement was found to be remedied.

In the case of 108 inspections the boats were found to be in compliance with the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, and in good order. In most of the cases where complaint had to be made with regard to the cleanliness of the cabins, it was found that there was no female on board.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings with regard to infringements of the regulations in the case of one canal boat and the owner was fined £1/0/0.

There were 3 Notices served under the Canal Boats Regulations relating to infringements during the year. A number of verbal notices were given to masters or owners, who promised compliance, and 21 letters were sent to owners with regard to infringements.

There was no case of infectious disease on board any of the boats during the year.

The number of boats on the Sheffield Register on December 31st, 1930, was 72, made up as follows :—

(a) Boats believed to be in actual and present use	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Boats not seen since 1916	...	...	...	...	14
(c) Boats not seen since 1911	...	...	...	...	52
					—
					72
					—

No boats were registered during the year.

The number of visits paid to the canal for inspection purposes during the year was 31. The total number of persons living on board at the time of the inspections was as follows :—

Males over 14 years of age	...	...	...	125
Females over 14 years of age	...	...	...	52
Children between 5 and 14 years of age	...	...	...	10
Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	9
				—
			Total	196
				—

In the above total the same families have, in some cases, been counted again and again in accordance with the number of visits paid by a particular boat to Sheffield. The total of 196 divided by the number of canal boats inspected, viz.—143 gives the average number of occupants per boat as 1.37. Of the 143 boats inspected, four were originally registered under the Merchandise Shipping Acts, by the Board of Trade, and have since been registered under the Canal Boats Acts.

In most of the cases where children of school age were found on board the boats the masters stated that it was impossible for them to allow their wives and children to remain at home on account of expense and, therefore, they were continuously living on the canal boat.

There have been no boats detained for cleansing or disinfection during the year.

New Bye-laws with regard to the loading, conveyance, and landing of Petroleum Spirit and Carbide of Calcium have been made by the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Company. These have been advertised and it is expected that the Bye-laws with one or two slight modifications will be confirmed by the Ministry of Transport at an early date.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The passing of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, gave an opportunity to the Sheffield and Rotherham Corporations to consider whether it was desirable they should combine to carry out their duties under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of smoke nuisances. Conferences were held between representatives of the two Corporations and after considering the question in all its aspects, the representatives of each authority agreed to recommend their respective Councils to exercise the powers conferred upon them by Section 6 of the Act of 1926 and to combine to set up a Joint Committee to which the provisions of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1894 would apply. This recommendation was made in due course and approved and adopted by the Sheffield City Council and the Rotherham County Borough Council. An Agreement was entered into and the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee was appointed. It commenced to function in July, 1927.

As a result, the question of Smoke Abatement entered upon a new phase. The Conferences between the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council and the Sheffield Manufacturers were transferred to and continued by the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee, and the representatives of the Manufacturers included Rotherham as well as Sheffield. Arising out of these Conferences, the Joint Advisory Committee of the Manufacturers and the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee was formed in May, 1928. The work of this Joint Advisory Committee is referred to later in this Report. The Staff of Smoke Inspectors was strengthened and regular observations were made of all factory chimneys in Sheffield and Rotherham as will more particularly appear hereafter.

The experience of the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee satisfied them that the area covered by them should be extended and they decided to invite the Stocksbridge, Rawmarsh and Greasborough Urban District Councils and the Rotherham and Wortley Rural District Councils to combine with them. All these Councils with the exception of the Wortley Rural District Council accepted the invitation and the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee was abolished and the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee constituted in its place.

The constituent authorities passed the necessary resolutions to combine to carry out their duties under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875 in respect of Smoke Nuisances and to concur in appointing the Sheffield Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee and also entered into an Agreement embodying the terms of the resolution of combination concurrence and appointment and ancillary provisions. It is thought this Committee is the only statutory Committee of its kind in the Country, the other Joint Committees formed on this subject acting only in an advisory capacity.

The Sheffield Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee still hope to induce the Wortley Rural District Council to combine with them on this subject for the reason that the area is incomplete whilst Ecclesfield and Chapeltown, both industrial districts, are outside their administrative area. The object of the formation of the Committee is to secure the exercise of the powers of the local authorities in respect of smoke nuisances over the whole of the industrial area in and around Sheffield in a uniform way and at the lowest possible administrative cost.

The Sheffield Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee was formed in April, 1930 and commenced to function in May, 1930. It is to continue in operation for five years at least and thereafter until one of the constituent authorities gives notice on the 1st January in any year of its intention to withdraw, when the Committee is to dissolve on the following 31st March.

The constituent authorities have delegated to the Committee all their powers and duties under the Public Health Acts or otherwise in respect of smoke nuisances.

STAFF.—Before the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee was formed the Sheffield City Council had four Smoke Inspectors—a Chief Inspector and three Assistants.

It was at first thought that these Inspectors should be transferred to the Committee, but ultimately it was agreed that the Sheffield City Council should be asked to loan them to the Committee and that the new Committee should appoint Inspectors as vacancies arose, and this was done and the staff of Inspectors increased to five. In the end it was found the effect of the Committee appointing its own Inspectors acted to the disadvantage of the Inspectors in respect of Superannuation and Health Insurance and might lead to complications on the question of remuneration and it was unanimously agreed that of the five Inspectors, the Chief Inspector and three Assistants should be in the service of the Sheffield Corporation and the other Assistant Inspector in the service of the Rotherham Corporation and loaned to the Committee by these Corporations on terms which involved the Committee in the re-payment to the two Corporations of the salaries and other emoluments paid to the Inspectors by the two Corporations. This arrangement works quite satisfactorily.

All the Members of the Staff are qualified Inspectors with considerable practical experience, capable of advising manufacturers with regard to the efficient working of their plants also of instructing firemen with respect to the best methods of charging and controlling their furnaces.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—There are three gauges fixed in Sheffield for the measurement of atmospheric pollution, at Attercliffe, Nether Green and Surrey Street. The placing of additional soot gauges is at present under consideration.

The amount of pollution is examined by the City Analyst, and the reports are submitted to the Committee at each meeting. The following table shows the monthly returns issued during the year.

TABLE LXII.—*Solid Matter deposited at the three Sheffield Collecting Stations during the year 1930.*

MONTH.	TONS PER SQUARE MILE.		
	Attercliffe.	Nether Green.	Surrey Street.
January	23·84	7·43	35·48
February	32·56	7·73	35·21
March	26·66	8·16	48·21
April	30·58	10·72	38·92
May	30·48	12·18	40·31
June	27·73	8·66	28·36
July	30·01	13·24	57·44
August	29·00	8·00	45·83
September	28·97	10·25	39·19
October	23·34	7·96	31·77
November	26·12	6·67	39·87
December	20·66	7·03	32·82
TOTAL ..	329·95	108·03	473·41
Average per month ..	27·50	9·00	39·45

In conjunction with the pollution gauges and at the same stations, gauges are placed for the measurement of ultra rays by the Acetone Methylene Blue Test. Daily readings were taken and below are set out averages of the units recorded at the various stations. According to the maker of the apparatus—a tube filled with the Methylene Blue Solution exposed for one hour, at a distance of one yard, to an Arc Lamp (25 ampères) shows a reading of one unit.

REPORTS ON OBSERVATIONS MADE.—The Chief Smoke Inspector submitted reports at each of the meetings. These reports were considered and dealt with in the following way :— in certain cases authority was given for Statutory notices to be served; in others authority was given for proceedings to be taken to obtain a magistrates' order; in others proceedings were authorised to enforce a magistrates' order, and in several cases the Secretary was instructed to write warning letters. The reports submitted included reports of emissions of excessive smoke from Combination and Furnace chimneys; in these cases particulars of the observations have been forwarded to the Manufacturers' Committee for their consideration and attention.

Statistical reports were submitted each month and the tabulated figures shown below are the totals for the year so far as Sheffield is concerned.

TABLE LXIII.—*Details of work done in Sheffield by Smoke Inspectors during the year 1930.*

Number of Chimney observed	..	..	..	..	..	5,252
Number of minutes smoke emitted	..	..	..	..	..	12,396
Average minutes per hour	..	..	..	..	..	2·3
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	62
„ Intimations served	..	..	..	..	..	220
„ Advisory Visits	..	..	..	..	..	390
„ Complaints answered	..	..	..	..	..	52
„ Chimneys Demolished	..	..	..	..	..	29
„ „ Raised	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ „ Erected	..	..	..	..	..	7

PROSECUTIONS.—Proceedings were taken and penalties obtained in respect of boiler chimneys at four Steelworks, and at two Flour Mills, the fines imposed being £6/0/0, £3/3/0, £3/0/0, £3/0/0, £1/10/0, and £1/0/0 respectively; in respect of two Steam Wagons the fines were £1 and 10/- respectively; also Magistrates' Orders to abate the nuisance were obtained in respect to one Steelworks, one Colliery, one Silver Works, one Creamery, and one Timber Merchants' chimney. One summons was withdrawn.

TABLE LXIV.—*Ultra Violet Ray Records at the three Sheffield Stations during the year 1930.*

MONTH.	UNITS PER DAY.		
	Attercliffe.	Nether Green.	Surrey Street.
January	·10	·14	·03
February	·07	·14	·04
March	·35	·42	·16
April	·58	·73	·53
May	1·03	1·23	1·00
June	2·38	2·70	2·60
July	2·29	2·45	1·78
August	1·66	1·52	1·32
September	·70	·80	·70
October	·65	·65	·45
November	·15	·25	·17
December	·10	·08	·05

GRIT DEPOSIT.—Considerable pollution of the atmosphere is caused by heavy deposits of solid matter in the form of gritty particles, from boiler chimneys. This is particularly noticeable where low grade fuels are used, and mechanical draught is employed. Some difficulty has been experienced in bringing forward the necessary evidence to prove that the grit was emitted from an individual chimney, but by means of experimental work with detector slides the necessary evidence can now be shown. Though no proceedings have been instituted, Statutory Notices have been served on certain premises for grit emission.

RESEARCH WORK.—Reference has already been made to the Conferences between representatives of the Sheffield Manufacturers and the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council, which were continued by the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Smoke Abatement Committee and the Sheffield and Rotherham Manufacturers, and which led ultimately to the formation of the Joint Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor C. H. Desch, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., Dean of the Faculty of Metallurgy of the Sheffield University. The Joint Advisory Committee consists of five representatives of the Manufacturers' Committee and five representatives of the Sheffield Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee in addition to the Chairman.

Section 334 of the Public Health Act 1875 provides that nothing in such Act shall be construed to extend to mines of different descriptions so as to interfere with or to obstruct the efficient working of the same, nor to the smelting of ores and minerals, nor the calcining, puddling, and rolling of iron and other metals, nor to the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron, so as to obstruct or interfere with any of such processes respectively. The Act of 1926 provides that this Section shall have effect as if there were included amongst the specified processes, the processes of re-heating, annealing, hardening, forging, converting and carburising iron and other metals.

Smoke from metallurgical processes is discharged from furnace and combination chimneys (a combination chimney being one taking both boiler and furnace smoke) and the question arose as to the institution of proceedings where the Inspectors reported

excessive emissions of smoke from these chimneys. It was agreed that for a time no proceedings be taken but that particulars of the observations made should be communicated monthly to the Manufacturers' Committee. This agreement has been observed by the Committee up to the present time and particulars of a very large number of such observations have been forwarded. It was also agreed that research work should be undertaken at the joint cost of the Committee and the Manufacturers' Committee and with the assistance of a grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In order that all the local industries affected should be brought into the consideration of the problem, the Sheffield Manufacturer's Committee decided to invite those associations which were not then co-operating with them, to do so, and the Sheffield Manufacturers' Committee now represents all the local industries interested and affected by this question.

Three Memoranda on the subject have been submitted to the Joint Advisory Committee, the same being prepared by Dr. Desch, in collaboration with Dr. Wheeler. The Manufacturers' Committee requested that they should be permitted to undertake at their own expense the completion of the information required for the first stage of the investigations indicated in the second Memorandum, and this led to the preparation of the Report by Messrs. Bailey and Evans, which was issued by the Manufacturers' Committee some time ago. The consideration of this Report suggested the modification of the research programme, and Dr. Desch submitted to the Joint Advisory Committee the third Memorandum which was accepted by them, and research work is now being proceeded with in accordance with it. The cost of the first year's work is estimated at £800, of which £240 will be paid by the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, a similar sum by the Manufacturers' Committee, and £320 by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research through the National Federation of Iron and Steel manufacturers.

The work of the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Committee has been continued by the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, and this Report gives only an outline of the work which has been done since the Act of 1926 was passed. The desire of the Manufacturers to deal with smoke from metallurgical processes is exemplified by the experimental work which is constantly going on at their works. Reference will be found later on to a new Sheet Mill Furnace erected at the works of The Neepsend Steel and Tool Corporation, Ltd., at Neepsend Lane, Sheffield. By the courtesy of the firm, the Committee visited the works and inspected the furnace at work.

Reference ought to be made to the action of Mr. George Clark who erected new Furnaces at his works at Penistone Road, Sheffield, and to Clay Wheel Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., who have erected a new Furnace at their works at Clay Wheel Lane, Sheffield. The Committee are hopeful that all this activity will ultimately lead to a solution of the problem of furnace smoke. The research work is being undertaken by the Sheffield University under the direction of Dr. Desch and Dr. Wheeler, by Dr. A. A. Fells and Mr. J. L. Robinson.

STANDARDS AS TO SMOKE EMISSION.—The standards which the Committee's Inspectors work to are as follows:—

Where there is 1 boiler attached to a chimney, 2 minutes per hour.

Where there are 2 boilers attached to a chimney, 3 minutes per hour.

Where there are 3 boilers attached to a chimney, 4 minutes per hour.

Where there are 4 or more boilers attached to a chimney, 6 minutes per hour.

Where there are 1 or more boilers and one or more furnaces attached to one chimney, 6 minutes per hour.

The Chief Smoke Inspector reports as follows :—

BOILER CHIMNEYS.—The amount of smoke emitted from boiler chimneys can compare uniformly with that of most other towns. Continuous observations are always necessary with steam generators where load and conditions are always changing. The unique part of the boiler question appears to be the number of hand fired Lancashire boilers in use. Mechanically stoked water-tube boilers, the best types of steam generators are very much in the minority, and auto-stoked Lancashire boilers are very little used. For general efficiency and smokelessness the best method is to eliminate the human element as much as possible and supply the fuel and air to the furnace uniformly and continuously.

COLLIERY BOILER CHIMNEYS cause a considerable amount of nuisance. The average colliery has no reserve of boiler power, and uses the lowest grades of fuel. When the load is normal, smoke is at a minimum, but as collieries have heavy varying loads, forcing of fires takes place, and heavy spasmodic bursts of smoke. Nuisance is due to the using of inferior fuel and forcing of furnaces beyond their working limits.

VERTICAL TYPE BOILERS are used extensively in the area. These are essentially coke burners, their evaporative efficiency is low and they are not constructed to consume their own smoke when coal is used as fuel. A number of users insist on burning coal and cannot avoid causing nuisance. The locally produced coke is much harder and closer in texture than that manufactured in other districts, and requires a greater amount of draught to burn it successfully.

MELTING FURNACES.—These are almost entirely gas fired and work very well, the only smoke emission being a short emission during gas reversal period. In one or two works where gas is carried a considerable distance nuisance is caused by “burning off” of tarry residue in pipes. This work is generally carried out at week-ends, but with reasonable precautions it can be minimised considerably.

RE-HEATING, SHEET MILL, BAR, ANNEALING AND SOAKING PIT FURNACES cause the greatest amount of smoke emission and it is to these furnaces that particular attention should be given. A fair amount of experimental work appears to have been done and is still being carried out. The solution to these difficulties will probably be the types of fuel used in conjunction with the designs of the furnaces, gas, oil and pulverised fuel being substituted for coal.

The question of an oxidising and reducing atmosphere have been considered and though under certain circumstances a reducing atmosphere is essential, there is a distinction to be made between a reducing atmosphere and a smoke screen that pollutes the whole of the neighbourhood. A considerable number of furnaces are so badly constructed, that there is no possible method of controlling the air and fuel supplies to them. They offend every law of combustion and in their present form will never be any better. The height of the chimneys attached to these furnaces appears to be a peculiar question. There is no uniformity of height at any of the works and the chimneys that are lowest often emit the most smoke. These are not individual chimneys but hundreds of chimneys throughout the area, and the difficulty of gaining uniformity of height is going to be a big problem.

Certain furnaces of recent construction are so designed that they can be properly controlled and used without causing nuisance for almost any class of material.

One company have fitted several re-heating furnaces using coal as fuel and fitted with primary, secondary, and tertiary pre-heated air, which can be controlled to give any type of atmosphere and are practically smokeless. The designer claims that the nett saving in the use of these furnaces is 30 per cent. of the fuel cost.

Another company have installed a new sheet mill furnace which is also controlled and has so far worked with an entire absence of smoke. Ordinary "furnace-hards" are used as fuel, the method of overcoming the smoke nuisance being to pass the unconsumed gases from the "Finishing" side, recuperate same, and consume them on the hot side, where re-ignition is assisted with pre-heated air. The designer claims that he has found a sheet mill furnace that is almost fool-proof, the output being greater, and a saving of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the fuel costs.

While this furnace is not "fool-proof," it is a controlled furnace, simple to operate and so far does carry out the claims made for it. After the April meeting the members of the Smoke Abatement Committee visited the works, and saw the furnace in operation.

These improvements which have been carried out by private enterprise are very helpful and set a good example to other manufacturers, not only to help in preventing the pollution of the atmosphere but from their own point of view, in producing a finished material with a minimum of cost.

COMBINATION CHIMNEYS are also a difficulty. The smoke emitted is obviously at times boiler smoke, but having one or more furnaces coupled to the same chimney makes it difficult for the inspector to definitely diagnose the cause, and pressure cannot be brought to bear effectively on the offenders.

COKE OVEN PLANTS of which there are eleven in the area can be classed among the worst offenders. They are mostly in out-lying districts, isolated from residences and other works. The emptying and replenishing of these ovens requires special regulation only a given number per hour should be replenished, and bye-pass valves should not be left open longer than is necessary. The plants are entirely open to the atmosphere, no provision being made for lifting or dissipating the smoke into the higher atmosphere, with the result that the neighbourhood is covered in a "smoke pall." The quenching of the coke also causes considerable nuisance, sulphur laden vapour being emitted in large quantities.

STEAM WAGONS on the streets are fairly good and do not cause a great amount of nuisance. Welsh smokeless fuel is the correct type for these vehicles and should be insisted on.

In meeting the Manufacturers while carrying out their duties the reception of the Smoke Inspectors varies considerably, but the spirit of co-operation is the necessary note in this matter. The Committee has a duty to perform, viz.: to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, and if this can be done without having to resort to litigation, so much the better, both for the Committee and the Manufacturers. If the manufacturers will realise that smoke is waste of fuel and can to a considerable extent be avoided, much progress can then be made.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE LXV.—*Result of Analyses during 1930.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	766	621	22	113	10
Skimmed Milk	9	9	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	3	—	—	3	—
Cream	11	—	—	11	—
Butter	68	3	—	65	—
Cheese	2	—	—	2	—
Margarine	16	1	—	15	—
Potted Meat	50	1	1	43	5
Sausages	14	—	—	12	2
Sausage Filling	1	—	—	1	—
Tinned Beans	2	—	—	2	—
Tinned Peas	1	—	—	1	—
Black Pudding	2	—	—	2	—
Coffee	12	—	—	12	—
Essence of Coffee and Chicory	1	—	—	1	—
Tea	3	—	—	3	—
Jam	1	—	—	1	—
Mince Meat	1	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	16	—	—	14	2
Mustard	1	—	—	1	—
Pepper	5	—	—	5	—
Vinegar	22	3	—	16	3
Malt Vinegar	3	—	—	3	—
Vinegar Essence	1	—	—	1	—
Preserved Ginger	1	—	—	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	—	1	—
Ground Almonds	2	—	—	2	—
Glace Cherries	2	—	—	2	—
Yeast Tablets	2	—	—	2	—
Sweet Meats	6	—	—	6	—
Sponge Buns	1	—	—	1	—
Desiccated Cocoanut	1	—	—	1	—
Brandy	31	—	3	26	2
Rum	7	—	—	7	—
Whisky	15	—	1	13	1
White Wine	2	2	—	—	—
Borax	5	—	—	5	—
Camphorated Oil	4	—	—	4	—
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	1	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Glauber Salt	2	—	1	—	1
Morning Salt	1	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	1	—	—	1	—
Sweet Nitre	6	—	—	6	—
Sweet Nitre Balsam	1	1	—	—	—
Spirit of Ammon. Aromat. ..	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	7	1	—	3	3
	1112	643	28	412	29

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Percentage of Adulteration ...	5·34	5·62	4·80	4·68	5·13

Proceedings taken under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Nature of Samples	Number of		Total Amount of Penalties	Remarks
	Prosecutions	Convictions		
Milk	11	10	£ s. d. 53 0 0	1 Case dismissed.
Brandy	1	1	2 15 0	
Whisky	1	1	2 10 0	

Vendors warned in the case of the following adulterations :—

Milk	11 cases.	Potted Meat	1 case.
Brandy	2 „	Glauber Salt	1 „
Vinegar—3 cases.			

CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLY.

	Number	Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Chemical Analyses of Milk under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	1,112	667	4	0
Biological tests of Milk for Tuberculosis	1,148	861	0	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for Tuberculosis ...	123	Work done by Veterinary Department Staff.		
Clinical examinations of Cows	5,925			

A special investigation was made of the milk supply of Sheffield and the following statement shows the quantity and source of our milk supply.

The amount of milk consumed works out at only 0·35 of a pint per head of the population per day.

Total daily consumption of milk in the City	22,845 gallons.
Population of Sheffield	518,000
Average daily consumption per head of population	0·35 pints.

SOURCE OF SUPPLIES :—

Milk produced within the City Boundary from 1,798 cows ...	4,495 gallons.
Brought in from outside the City by road and rail	18,350 gallons.
Of the latter amount 9,727 gallons arrive from Derbyshire by road.	

2,368	„	„	„	by rail.
3,984	„	„	„	Yorkshire by road.
86	„	„	„	by rail.
1,987	„	„	„	Staffordshire by road.
50	„	„	„	Scotland by rail.
113	„	„	„	Nottinghamshire by rail.
7	„	„	„	Lincolnshire by road.
28	„	„	„	by rail.

18,350

GRADED MILKS.

It is estimated that 51 gallons representing 408 bottles of certified milk produced on two farms outside the City are sold daily in Sheffield.

Three firms are licensed for the pasteurisation of milk in the City and the total daily sale of this milk is estimated at 5,447 gallons.

STERILISED MILK.

Five firms are retailing sterilised milk in the City and the total daily sale of this milk is estimated at 1,010 gallons.

REPORT OF CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

W. TWEED, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1930.

I should like to place on record the retirement of Mr. Lloyd, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., on July 1st of this year after a service extending for a period of 30 years as Chief Veterinary Inspector for this City. His administration covers a period of the year for which this report is issued, and for his advice I am indebted.

The following Officers assisted me in carrying out the duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, Milk, Meat, and other foods Inspection; purchase and Veterinary attendance of animals the property of the Corporation, and other duties in connection with the Department.

Mr. A. Walker, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Inspector

Mr. G. Tullis, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Inspector.

Mr. F. Unwin, Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. A. G. Ball, Detention Officer.

Mr. A. P. Moran, Detention Officer.

Mr. A. N. Watson, Detention Officer.

Mr. E. C. Bishop, Chief Veterinary Clerk.

Mr. J. H. Kirtland, Junior Clerk.

Mr. F. Unwin, junr., Assistant.

Two labourers.

One Veterinary Inspector and three Detention Officers were employed whole time at the Corporation Abattoir carrying out Meat Inspection.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Diseases of Animals Act of 1894, with its nine amending Acts of 1896 to 1927 confer the powers upon which State action is based. They confer upon the Ministry of Agriculture wide powers to make Orders for these and other specified purposes:—

- (1) The declaration of Infected Places.
- (2) The prohibition or restriction of the movement of animals into, out of, or within such places and areas, and the exposure of animals in markets, sales and exhibitions.
- (3) The control of importation of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, etc., for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease from without.
- (4) The muzzling and control of dogs.
- (5) The protection of animals and poultry from unnecessary suffering during transit by land or sea.

In addition to numerous Acts and Orders at present in force in relation to Contagious Diseases of Animals, Meat, Milk and Food Inspection generally, the following most important Orders and Regulations were issued by the Ministry of Agriculture during the year, the execution and enforcement of which are incumbent on the Local Authority:—

The following is a list of Contagious Diseases which are scheduled under the above:—

Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange of Horses, Rabies, Sheep Scab, Sheep Pox, Swine Fever, Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders, and Farcy, Epizootic Abortion of Cattle, Tuberculosis.

	Tuberculo- sis	Anthrax	Swine Fever	Rabies	Parasitic Mange	Sheep Scab	Con- tagious Abortion	Foot and Mouth Disease
No. of Suspected cases. .	45	1	91	—	1	18	—	—
No of cases confirmed . .	43	—	11	—	—	—	—	—

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES.—Under the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1930 which came into force on October 1st, it was found necessary to employ a labourer to carry out the work under this Order and a charge of 6d. per vehicle was made, giving a revenue of £26/5/6 to December 31st.

Anthrax.

Cases of anthrax in animals occur periodically and the great importance of not attempting to cut or dress an animal taken suddenly ill and found on the point of death, or animals found dead, is impressed upon stock owners because of the risk of infection to humans. As a routine procedure, all emergency slaughtered animals suspected to be suffering from this disease are first examined and anthrax negatived before dressing of the carcase is allowed.

Rabies.

No case of rabies has occurred in Great Britain since 1922, and with a view of preventing the introduction of rabies from abroad, imported dogs have to be detained and isolated for 6 months on premises approved by the Ministry of Agriculture unless brought in for performing purposes. They are licensed to these places by the Ministry and kept under supervision by the Local Authority. In the latter case they are permitted to go from different places of performance and detained and isolated at these places.

These regulations are carried out when imported animals arrive in Sheffield. Suspected cases of Rabies are also reported to the Department, such as dogs suffering from hysteria and convulsions. These cases are investigated and kept under observation.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No outbreaks of this disease occurred in the City during the year. The precautions to reduce the risk of infection occurring which are laid down in the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture were put into effect.

Careful ante and post-mortem examinations were made of all animals arriving for slaughter in the City, as the danger of receiving infection is great because they are drawn from markets all over the British Isles.

Parasitic Mange.

One suspected case of this disease was investigated during the year, but the disease was not confirmed.

One of the first Orders dealing with Parasitic Mange was granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to Sheffield, and the value of the precautions taken under the Order is shown by the fact that the disease in Sheffield is now non-existent.

Swine Fever.

Ninety-one cases of deaths in pigs were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during the year in compliance with the Swine Fever Order, and eleven were confirmed as Swine Fever. The carcases of the affected animals were destroyed at the Corporation Destructor and the usual precautions were taken with regard to the disinfection of the infected premises. Isolation of contact pigs and the destruction of the carcases of animals subsequently becoming diseased were carried out.

3,543 Store Pigs were brought into the City from Markets. These were detained and isolated for 27 days, and kept under observation.

Swine Erysipelas.

Of the 91 cases of deaths of pigs in the City, a large percentage was due to Erysipelas infection. In most of these cases the owners were advised as to the precautions they should take in regard to preventive measures against the spread of this disease to other pigs.

Epizootic Abortion.

No case of this disease was found in the City during the year. The Epizootic Abortion Order prohibits the exposure of the animals in markets, the sale privately of affected animals without previous information being given to the intending purchaser, and the service of cows within two months of calving prematurely. The infection may pass into the milk supply from the udder and at present investigations are being carried out as to the extent of its transmissibility to humans where it causes symptoms of an influenza type and is thought to be more common than previously thought.

Sheep Scab.

Several consignments of sheep were received into the City for slaughter which had been in contact with diseased animals. These animals were accompanied by licence for which permission had been granted to the sending Local Authority. They were not allowed contact with other animals on the journey, and after slaughter their fleeces were immersed in disinfecting solution.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year 227 inspections of the herds in the City were carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors. 43 cows were found suffering from the scheduled forms of Tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Order. Of these 23 were found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and 20 with other forms of tuberculosis.

Table showing the number of animals dealt with and the total compensation paid.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Estimated No. of cows in herds examined	3076	2970	2737	2474
No. of animals slaughtered	57	49	37	43
No. affected with T.B. of the udder ..	23	20	17	23
No. affected with other forms of T.B. ..	34	29	19	20
No. with advanced T.B. on post-mortem	20	28	21	19
No. not advanced T.B. on post-mortem ..	37	21	15	24
No. not affected on post-mortem ..	0	0	1	0
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total compensation paid	331 5 0	272 0 0	210 0 11	354 0 0
Amount of Exchequer Grant	248 8 9	204 0 0	153 3 9	265 10 0
Salvage Received	248 5 2	223 2 2	141 18 11	223 16 10
Excess Salvage Paid	6 5 8	2 0 5	4 18 11	2 7 11
Balance towards administration ..	153 3 3	153 1 9	85 1 9	132 18 11

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

Longley Hall Farm and the Fir Vale Institution were transferred to the Corporation under the above Committee and the purchase of and Veterinary attendance on their animals were carried out by officers of this Department.

During the year 2 horses, 16 cows and 386 pigs were purchased at a total cost of £1,794. 33 visits were made to examine and treat animals for this Committee.

DAIRY INSPECTION.

Graded Milk.—Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order issued by the Ministry of Health, four grades of milk are mentioned: “Certified,” “Grade A Tuberculin Tested,” “Grade A,” and “Pasteurised.” Efforts have been concentrated more on the improvement of the general supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, applications for registration by milk retailers were dealt with by the Sanitary Sub-Committee, 23 being granted and 1 refused.

As in previous years, the Health Committee demanded that before granting registration to a retailer, he should provide satisfactory accommodation for the cooling and storing of milk and the washing and storing of milk utensils.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk for Coliform Organisms.—1,245 samples of mixed milk were examined for the presence of coliform organisms, 316 of which were found to be contaminated. The premises from which these contaminated samples came were inspected by a Veterinary Inspector and the local Sanitary Inspectors, and suggestions for improving the sanitary conditions of the farms were sent to the occupiers.

In this way it is hoped to effect an improvement in the methods of clean milk production of our City's supply. The onus is placed on the producer to provide a wholesome milk which will keep as raw milk; whereas, if pasteurisation of all the milk supplies is advocated as a means of ensuring a safe milk supply, cleaner methods of production would tend to deteriorate. The value of clean milk production in some farms would be lost when it was mixed with that from other farms producing badly contaminated milk. The responsibility of pasteurisation might be preferable if placed under the control of the Local Authority as a Public Health measure for dealing with milk produced under poor conditions or suspected of disease or not complying with a required Bacterial Count.

ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION FROM THE CITY HERDS' MILK SUPPLY.

There are 143 cowkeepers resident within the City, the milk from the herds being principally retailed by the owners within the City. The total maximum number of cows kept within the City was 1,856. Allowing each cow to be in a City cowshed for milking period of 8 months, it follows that about 618 fresh cows must be added to that number during the year, making about 2,474 cows in the City herds to be examined during the year.

The number of inspections of the City cows made was 4,948 and 23 cows having Tuberculosis of the Udder were discovered, equal to a percentage on 2,474 of 0.92. The number of visits made during the year by the Veterinary Officers to the farms in the City was 227. In addition 134 mixed samples of milk were taken from city farms, 15 of which were positive, during a period when it was impossible to carry out routine inspection.

ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION FROM THE COUNTRY HERDS' MILK SUPPLY.

There were 808 samples of mixed milk taken for bacteriological examination, 66 of which were found tuberculous equal to a percentage of 8.16 and 742 negative. The 66 tuberculous samples were traced, 72 visits being made to 67 farms and the udders of 977 cows examined. 37 cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and giving tuberculous milk were found, or a percentage on the estimated number of 12,120 cows (average number of cows each farm being 15) milk examined of 0.54.

A small percentage of mixed milk samples which were found tuberculous in the first instance, when traced and samples taken from the cows, proved negative. In some cases it was found that the diseased animal had been slaughtered in the interval during which the sample was undergoing the biological test. In others the infection was in all probability due in the first instance to contamination of some kind, or improperly sterilised churns being interchanged between farms.

In tracing these milks, special samples are taken from cows with suspected tubercular disease of the udder and these are examined microscopically for tubercle bacilli. The cows showing no suspicion of disease in the udder have their milks grouped as a control sample and submitted to a bacteriological examination. If the special samples are found to contain infection, the particular animal is slaughtered. If infection is still found in the control sample, the cows implicated are re-examined until the animal giving tuberculous milk is found by taking special samples, and the milk is found free from infection of the remainder of the herd before the investigation is completed.

One often hears reference made to the amount of tuberculous infection in milk which has been sampled in different places, and it would appear that some areas had more infection than others, but it must be remembered that these percentages are variable and in estimating the true percentage of tuberculous infection of milk in an area the percentage of cows giving tuberculous milk should be obtained by taking the number of cows giving tuberculous infection as compared with the total number of cows whose milk is examined. This represents the true infection of milk in that area, and in our milk supplies 0.92% of cows in the city herds were found giving

tuberculous milk, and 0.54% in the country herds. If the total milk supply of a city is being examined and the samples are taken from individual cows the percentages would be city 0.92 and country 0.54, but if the samples are taken from the mixed milk of individual herds the percentage of infected samples would be higher and the percentage would still be higher if the samples taken comprised the mixed milk of a large number of cows or several herds. Therefore, the percentage of tuberculous infection of different areas can largely be accounted for according to the number of cows' milk included in the samples.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

With a view to stopping the sale of milk from an animal affected with tubercular mastitis at the earliest possible moment, all the special samples taken from individual cows showing some abnormality of the udder were examined microscopically. If this examination results in the demonstration of tubercle bacilli, the cow is slaughtered forthwith. This means that in practically every case the milk from the rest of the herd is free from tubercle infection, so that the time and trouble taken in this examination is time well spent. Estimating the milk yield of a cow at $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per day, the average number of cows found on country farms visited at 15 and on city premises at 17, $33\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of milk from country farms and $38\frac{1}{4}$ gallons from city dairy premises were freed from infection daily where a tubercular cow was found. During the year 24 country and 23 city cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder by microscopical examination of the special samples. Thus 1620 and 8793, equal to $2499\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of mixed milk were freed from infection daily which otherwise would have been consumed in the city.

Since 1926 the investigation of tuberculous mixed samples has been carried out under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act and the necessary visits made in conjunction with the Officers of the Local Authorities of the producing areas.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925 works in conjunction with the tracing of tuberculous milk under the Act, as it empowers the slaughter of animals which are a source of tuberculous infection in the milk supply. It also empowers the Local Authorities to slaughter other animals suffering from certain forms of tuberculosis which may not be actual sources of infection of the Milk supply at the time but are potential sources of the spread of the disease to other cows and to their milk supply and are infectious to other animals with which they come in contact.

The value of the diseased animal is agreed upon between the owner and the Local Authority of the area in which the premises are situated, and a percentage of the valuation is paid to the owner according to the extent of the disease found in the carcase on post-mortem examination.

The Tuberculosis Order is, therefore, a valuable Public Health measure in removing from dairy herds cows which are giving tuberculous milk. It is, however, regrettable that a small diminution is seen each year in the percentage of cows amenable to the Order.

The fact that all infected cows, even in the non-advanced stages of the disease, may be infective to other stock and are potential sources of future contamination of the milk supply with tubercle bacilli should the disease spread to the udder, and of the loss entailed to the owner and butcher by their possession of them, denotes the necessity for a further agricultural policy in the elimination of this disease at an early stage. This might be done by amending the Tuberculosis Order in such a way as to provide for the compensation of owners of herds licensed for the sale of tubercle-free milk for animals reacting to the Tuberculin Test which have to be removed at the owners' expense. The slaughter of these animals and the payment of compensation might encourage dairymen to free their herds from tuberculosis and prevent the exposure of these cows for sale in markets.

An Exchequer grant by the Government to free all dairy herds in a given area, if successful in maintaining that area free from Tuberculosis, might be tried and in time the scheme could be extended if found practicable and would be the means of ensuring tubercle-free milk and eliminating the enormous losses to farmers and butchers from this disease alone.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS OF MILK CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Complaints are periodically received from customers in regard to their milk supply through the presence of some abnormal colour or taste. In such cases samples are taken by the Food

NUMBER OF MILK SHOPS IN THE CITY REGISTERED FOR THE RETAIL
SALE OF MILK.

(1) From Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
(2) From sealed bottles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744

NUMBER OF PURVEYORS OF MILK REGISTERED FOR THE RETAIL
SALE OF MILK.

(1) City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,331
(2) Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
Number of Cow-keepers Resident in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Number of Cow-keepers Registered for selling—											
	(1)—By Retail										80
	(2)—By Wholesale										45
Number of Cowsheds in the City—266 for 2,175 cows.											
Number of Cows kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,856
Estimated number of Cowkeepers Residing outside the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672
Estimated number of Cows on such premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,080
(1) Selling Milk by Retail in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
(2) Selling Milk by Wholesale in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463

Contaminated Milk—

Number of samples taken for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	1,245
Results : Culture Positive—316. Negative—929.						
Number of visits paid to Country farms following Contaminated Milk samples	..	..	..	..	..	604

MEAT INSPECTION.

The opening of the new Corporation Abattoir at Cricket Inn Road marks the greatest advance in the inspection of Meat which has yet taken place in the City. The concentration of the slaughter of animals renders inspection of Meat more efficient. The number of private slaughterhouses at the beginning of the year was 33. At the end of the year there were only 4 private slaughterhouses being used in the city.

During the year 27,482 cattle, 7,622 calves, 60,389 sheep, and 23,308 pigs were slaughtered in the main slaughter halls, and 634 cattle, 58 calves, 141 sheep, and 15 pigs in the Isolation Slaughterhouse set apart from the main slaughter halls and in which all emergency slaughtered animals and any animals suspected to be suffering from disease in the lairages of the Abattoir are taken.

All carcasses and offals were examined as laid down in Memo 62 (Foods) by the Meat Inspectors at the Abattoir, and any diseased carcase was labelled with a Detention label and taken by a by-pass rail to the Detention Room where the final judgment was made by a Veterinary Inspector. In this way it is possible to detain carcases for 24 hours for further inspection to judge their suitability for food.

Isolation Slaughterhouse.—This is rented by the Health Committee from the Markets Committee and serves a very useful purpose in a large Abattoir, because not only are animals suspected of suffering from disease before slaughter dressed there, but also it enables a record to be obtained of the illness, medicinal treatment, and so on, of emergency slaughtered animals and this is of great value in the judgment of the meat for food.

Owing to the great risk of receiving animals infected with anthrax which have been taken ill and bled on the farms by the owners, and sent in for final dressing and sale, a routine microscopical examination of all suspected cases of this disease can be carried out and no contact with the main slaughter hall takes place. In addition, animals which are slaughtered by the Corporation and Local Authorities outside the City under the Tuberculosis Order can be carefully kept under observation in this slaughter-house. The charges made for its use are the same as for the rest of the Abattoir and the accounts are paid in to the City Treasurer by this Department. A revenue of £140/16/6 was received during the year.

Private Slaughterhouses.—An estimated total of 5,066 cattle, 1,061 calves, 19,935 sheep, and 15,577 pigs were killed in private slaughterhouses during the year.

Condemned Meat.—In the Abattoir a system of recording is adopted whereby the condemned meat of each butcher is noted together with the disease with which it was affected. A comparison in the weight of meat and offal condemned in the city prior to and after the opening of the Abattoir shows the value of the latter from a Meat Inspection point of view.

The following table shows the actual weight of Meat and Offal handed over to the Cleansing Department for disposal in their plant :—

	1928			1929			1930		
	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January	10	2	0	8	14	3	18	11	0
February	8	5	3	7	5	0	15	1	2
March	11	5	1	8	8	1	17	4	1
April	8	17	3	8	2	1	14	5	1
May	8	2	1	6	16	3	19	5	0
June	12	7	1	*11	14	1	11	7	1
July	7	15	3	12	14	2	13	14	3
August	9	7	2	12	11	0	14	13	2
September	7	3	0	14	18	3	16	2	0
October	8	12	0	16	3	2	16	3	0
November	6	18	2	17	16	1	15	2	0
December	6	14	3	19	9	1	15	14	3

* Abattoir opened June 7th, 1929.

It is possible to ensure the inspection of all the meat in the Abattoir, whereas in private slaughter-houses this was entirely dependent on the co-operation of the butchers by retaining all the meat for inspection before its removal for sale, and there is no question but that the concentration of slaughter halls has been the means of discovering a considerably larger amount of diseased material.

TABLE LXVI.—Carcases and part carcases condemned in the Isolation Slaughter House, Year Ended December 31st, 1930.

		BEASTS.					CALVES.				SHEEP.				PIGS.										
		WHOLE.			PART.		WHOLE.			WHOLE.			PART.	WHOLE.			PART.								
		No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	Lbs.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	Q.	L.
Tuberculosis	...	96	20	10	0	10	14	3	7	—	—	—	1	0	0	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	... ..	1	0	6	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Quarter	...	1	0	5	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bruising	... ..		—			3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
Decomposition	...	2	0	11	2	7	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	37	1	0	1	1	—	2	2	2	0	—	
Ill Bled	... ..	22	5	5	3	4	—	—	—	9	4	0	24	10	0	5	1	24	—	1	0	8	14	—
Jaundice	... ..		—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnc's Disease	...	7	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MalignantNeoplasms			—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis	... ..		—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedematous	...	2	0	6	3	10	0	0	24	1	0	1	6		—			8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	...	1	0	5	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Metritis	...	2	0	8	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Pericarditis		1	0	5	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Peritonitis	...	3	0	15	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Pleurisy	...	1	0	5	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Traumatic Pericarditis	...	1	0	4	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	... 140	30	14	3	25	18	1	5	13	6	0	4	53	1	8	2	7	14	3	3	1	14	3	16	

TABLE LXVII.—Carcases and part carcases condemned in the Main Slaughter Halls, Year Ended December 31st, 1930.

DISEASE.	BEAST.								CALVES.				SHEEP.				PIGS.												
		WHOLE.				PART.					WHOLE				WHOLE.			PART		WHOLE.				PART					
	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	C. Q. L.	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.		
Tuberculosis ...	63	13	10	1	21	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	22	1	0	1	17	0	1	4	18	1	2	3	22	2	3	1	11
Acute Nephritis ...		—				0 0 3 4					—				—			—			—				—				
Bruising ...		—				0 2 0 4					—				—			—			—				0 0 2 8				
Decomposition ...	1	0	2	1	8	0	11	3	5		—			1	0	1	4	—		4	0	1	0	26	—				
Emaciation...	1	0	3	3	20	—					—				—			—			—				—				
Ill Bled ...	1	0	4	1	4	0	0	1	2		—			3	1	1	13	0	0	23		—				—			
Neoplasms ...		—				—					—			1	0	2	19	—			—				—				
Oedematous ...						0 3 2 20				1	0	2	22	4	0	3	24	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	0	—			
Pyemia ...		—				—					—			1	0	1	0			2	0	2	3	0	—				
Swine Erysipelas ...		—				—					—				—			—		3	0	3	0	4	—				
Swine Fever ...		—				—					—				—			—		2	0	2	3	0	—				
Septic Pericarditis ...		—				—					—			1	0	2	8	—			—				—				
Septic Peritonitis ...						0 1 0 26					—				—			0	0	8		—				0 1 3 12			
Traumatism ...	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	17		—				—			—			—				—				
Uræmia ...		—				—					—				—					1	0	1	0	0	—				
TOTALS ...	67	14	4	2	17	2	0	0	6	2	1	0	16	16	14	2	1	0	2	13	31	1	14	1	24	2	15	3	3

TABLE LXVIII.—Quantities of Offal condemned for

			Tuberculosis	Abscesses	Actinomycosis	Acute Mastitis	Bacillary Necrosis	Capillary Angioma	Cavernous Angioma	Chronic Mastitis	Cirrhosis	Congestion	Contamination	Cystic	Decomposition	Distomatosis	Echinochoccus	Emphysema	Enteritis	Gangrene
HEADS ..	Oxen ..	1216	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Calves ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
LUNGS ..	Oxen ..	5236	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	12	27	41	7	..	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
HEARTS ..	Oxen ..	638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
SPLEENS ..	Oxen ..	1026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
LIVERS ..	Oxen ..	1072	261	1	..	12	9	163	..	101	36	..	..	..	48	1465	64	..	..	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	24	..	..	..	34	1626	18	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	23	..	..	..	2	..	58	..	..	..
BOWELS ..	Oxen ..	1686	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
	Sheep ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
STOMACHS	Oxen ..	1072	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
KIDNEYS..	Oxen ..	986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	8	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Calves ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UDDERS ..	Oxen ..	768	948	..	22	..	..	..	1246	..	64	..	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	10
UTERI ..	Oxen ..	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF OFFAL IN CALCULATING TOTAL WEIGHTS.

OFFAL.	BEAST.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
Heads	25 Lbs.	4 Lbs.	4 Lbs.	—
Lungs	10 "	2 "	2 "	3 Lbs.
Hearts	5 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.
Spleens	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Livers	12 "	2 Lbs.	2 Lbs.	4 Lbs.
Bowels	36 "	6 "	6 "	18 "
Stomachs ..	28 "	7 "	7 "	3 "
Kidneys ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.
Udders	10 "			
Uteri	4 "			

Certain Diseases during the year.

Gastritis	Fatty Degeneration	Hydro-Nephrosis	Injured	Johnc's Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Melanosis	Metritis	Nephritis	Parasitic Diseases	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Pneumonia Parasitic	Oedematous	Tumours	Total of Organs	Average Weights of Organs			
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1343	T.	C'ts	Qrs.	Lbs
..	18	15	..	1	27
..	52	..	..	2	16
..	502	..	1	3	12
..
..	17	..	52	69	7	10	..	5665	25	6	2	2
..	2	..	32	..	..	2	8
..	1	..	..	94	..	3	21	..	4	1	204	..	3	2	16
..	163	82	..	1	..	731	..	19	2	9
..	43	..	..	..	10	..	771	1	15	..	16
..	2	..	25	..	..	..	18
..	1	..	..	..	4	..	74	..	..	2	1
..	51	..	..	..	1	..	139	..	..	2	23
..	1082	..	19	1	8
..	20	..	..	..	10
..	52	..	..	..	26
..	89	..	..	..	23
..	22	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3268	17	10	..	16
..	2	..	28	..	..	2	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1810	1	12	1	8
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	359	..	12	3	8
..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1890	30	7	2	..
..	17	..	..	3	18
..	64	..	3	1	20
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	14	3	22
..	2	..	1131	14	..	2	3
..	2	..	18	..	1	..	14
..	3	..	62	..	3	3	14
..	3	..	22	..	..	2	10
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1196	..	16	..	2
..	16	..	..	..	8
..	66	..	..	1	5
..	30	..	..	..	15
..	3279	14	12	3	2
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	19	3	12
TOTAL AVERAGE WEIGHTS																	126	7	2	..

TABLE LXIX.—FRESH CARCASSES DRESSED IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES OUTSIDE THE CITY SUBMITTED FOR INSPECTION AT THE ABATTOIR AND SHOPS DURING THE YEAR.

	CATTLE.				CALVES.			SHEEP.			PIGS.			
No. of Carcasses	943				305			1186			1232			
No. Condemned	18				31			4			11			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Weight of whole Carcasses condemned	3	17	2	22	18	2	18	1	3	8	0	19	0	13
Weight of Part Carcasses condemned	1	6	2	10	—			0	1	2	0	4	3	11
TOTAL WEIGHT	5	4	1	4	18	2	18	2	0	10	1	3	3	24

Total weight meat condemned—7 tons 9 cwts.

TABLE LXX.—PERCENTAGE OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES.

	MAIN SLAUGHTER HALLS	ISOLATION SLAUGHTER HALL	TOTAL
No. of Cattle Slaughtered	27,482	634	28,116
No. of Carcasses totally condemned for Tuberculosis	63	96	159
Percentage of cattle condemned for Tuberculosis	0.229	15.14	0.57
No of Carcasses totally condemned for other Diseases	4	44	48
Percentage of Carcasses condemned for other Diseases	0.015	6.94	0.17

TABLE LXXI.—TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED IN THE CITY DURING THE YEAR.

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total weight in Main Slaughter Halls	18	15	1	11
Total weight in Isolation Slaughter Halls	33	12	1	1
Total weight from Outside Sources	7	9	0	0
Total average weights of Organs condemned in Main and Isolation Slaughter Hall	126	7	2	0
Total weight of all Meat and Organs	186	4	0	12

MANUFACTURE OF CONDEMNED MEAT INTO BY-PRODUCTS.

All the meat condemned was voluntarily handed over to the Corporation to be dealt with as they thought fit, on the agreement that the Corporation should pay compensation at the rate of 2/6d. per hundredweight for condemned carcasses, no compensation being paid for condemned offal. In May a notification was received from the butchers that instead of handing this meat over to the Corporation they intended disposing of it to a private firm in the City trading as knackers, for the manufacture of by-products, this firm being prepared to pay more for the material.

The Corporation felt that this material should not be allowed to go out of their control after it had been condemned by them as unfit for food owing to the difficulty of satisfactorily controlling the disposal of condemned food throughout the City, and all unsound meat and offal was seized under the Public Health Act and ordered to be destroyed by a Justice of the Peace, when it was forthwith taken to the Corporation Destructor and burnt, no compensation being allowed for such seized material. A further notification was received from the butchers to revert to their former practice of handing the meat over to the Corporation on the terms of their agreed compensation pending further action by their legal advisor, and this arrangement was continued to the end of the year.

MEAT MARKING.

The stamp, which bears the initials of the official using it, is affixed in several places on the carcass. So far application for the use of this stamp has only been made by butchers for meat which they intend to send outside the City and for meat which has had unsound portions removed in the Abattoir. For example, in local infections, after removal of the affected parts, the remainder is stamped so that such meat can be identified in case of re-inspection by another Authority.

It is hoped to encourage the stamping of meat after it has been inspected, owing to the difficulty in identifying meat which has been inspected. The most reliable method for this purpose is meat marking.

IMPORTED MEAT.

A large quantity of imported meat was sold in the City shops during the year, almost approximating in quantity that of fresh meat. Butchers selling this meat must affix imported meat labels under the Sale of Food Order, 1921, and these regulations were enforced throughout the City.

Examinations of imported sheep carcasses for caseous lymph adenitis was carried out systematically, and it has been found that the standard of inspection has been lately improved by the exporting countries.

MECHANICAL STUNNING OF ANIMALS.

Bye-law 9B was adopted in 1929 by the City Council and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, in spite of considerable opposition by the butchers to the mechanical stunning of small animals. At present the terms of the bye-law, which only excludes members of the Jewish faith, are being carried out, and all animals slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir or in private slaughterhouses are stunned with mechanically operated instruments before they are bled. The butchers who do not provide the instruments themselves may have them on loan from the Corporation with the cartridges, a charge of 2d. per head being made for the use of the gun and cartridges, or they may have the animals stunned by a Corporation official for 2d. The Wholesale Meat Traders have now provided whole-time men to do this work for their members. These men are under our supervision and we carry out shooting of animals when requested, a revenue of £32/13/6 being derived from this source.

ABATTOIR LABORATORY.

The laboratory was used for the bacteriological examination of a large number of samples of food under inspection during the year.

Up to the present this work has not received the attention in this country which its importance warrants, and it is hoped that a more thorough bacteriological examination of meat, milk and other foods will be carried out in accordance with the latest work which has been done in this subject, chiefly by foreign food inspection departments.

MARKETS, SHOPS, SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND STORES.

In this connection the weekly live-stock markets at Wadsley Bridge and Farnival Road were attended by the Veterinary Officers for the inspection of live animals and the issue of licences under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

The slaughterhouses, wholesale meat and fish markets were regularly visited, and shops and food stores in the City were supervised for cleanliness and suitability for their purpose.

Meat slaughtered outside the City is notified by the owners for inspection, which is carried out by an Inspector of the Department. The bye-law in operation requiring notification is in some respects unsatisfactory in that meat which has been inspected in the district of origin is exempt from notification provided that reasonable proof is given by the owner of such inspection having taken place and, as previously mentioned, the identification of meat unless marked is very difficult.

It may be thought advisable at a later date to require all meat dressed outside the City to be marked or to pass through a clearing house in the City subject to inspection.

INSPECTION OF HORSES' CARCASSES FOR EXPORTATION ABROAD.

Number of carcasses submitted for examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	1179
„ „ passed for food..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1169
„ „ condemned unfit for food	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ „ passed for food at local menagerie			..	..	..	..	4
„ „ exported abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	1165
„ visits paid to horse slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	291

These horses were slaughtered in three private slaughterhouses in the City, licensed for that purpose.

FISH INSPECTION.

The wholesale fish market and fish shops of the City were regularly inspected. Quantities of unsound fish were surrendered for condemnation, decomposition and staleness being the principal causes of condemnation.

Under the Shell Fish Regulations, action was also taken to stop the sale of mussels which were imported from areas reported to be polluted by sewage. 26 tons, 19 cwt of fish were condemned during the year.

GAME, POULTRY AND EGGS INSPECTION.

The total condemnation was as follows :—11 turkeys, 68 fowls, 1 pheasant, 1048½ couples of rabbits, 1,208 eggs, and 11½ brace of grouse.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS.

Decomposition and attacks by parasites were the chief causes of condemnation. Total quantity condemned was as follows :—1,314 tins of canned goods, 15 cases of tomatoes, 2 boxes of apples, 2 crates of apricots, 4 bags of onions, 430 crates of lettuce, 5 crates of carrots, and 6 chips of mushrooms.

In this connection it would be advisable if a clearing, or picking house, for sorting these goods was in operation in order that the material should not be allowed to be about on the market, and be again repicked by poor people.

A trade practice of buying damaged fruit and vegetables at a reduced price for picking could also be carried out under supervision.

CORPORATION STABLES.

During the year 66 visits were paid for the examination and treatment of horses in the Corporation stables.

Two new horses were purchased for the Mounted Police.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE.

Motor cars were hired from the Central Motor Garage of the Tramways Department during the year at a cost of £1,315/18/8 for 3,490½ hours, the distance travelled being 24,691 miles. This represents a cost of 1/0¼ per mile, or 7/6 per hour. In addition taxi-cabs were hired at a cost of £6/0/3.

PROSECUTIONS.

For offences against the Public Health Act—

								£	s.	d.
Sale of unsound Meat—1 defendant fined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
Do. 1 case dismissed on payment of costs						3	3	0

Tuberculosis Order—

1 defendant fined	20	0	0
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Public Health Meat Regulations—

Failure to notify fresh meat from outside the City—											
1 defendant fined	1	0	0
2 defendants fined	each	0	10	0
1 case dismissed.											
2 cases dismissed on payment of costs.											

Byelaw 9b—

10 defendants. Cases dismissed on payment of costs.

I have to thank all members of the staff for their willing co-operation and the Chief Constable and Police for their assistance.

METEOROLOGY.

TABLE LXXII. *Meteorology during 1930. Records taken at Weston Park (430 feet above Sea Level).*

Week ending.	Mean Barometer Corrected.	Mean Daily Sunshine (Hours).	Grass Minimum. Mean Daily Temperature	Soil 1 Foot. Mean Daily Temperature	Soil 4 Feet. Mean Daily Temperature	Air Maximum. Mean Daily Temperature	Air Minimum. Mean Daily Temperature	Total Rainfall. for the week. (Inches).
Jan. 4th	29.59	0.9	35	39.8	42.2	48	38	1.34
11th	29.55	2.5	32	40.0	42.3	46	37	1.19
18th	29.84	1.5	33	38.9	41.9	49	36	0.97
25th	29.83	2.3	34	40.4	41.9	48	39	0.48
Feb. 1st	29.52	1.1	28	38.2	41.6	41	32	1.67
8th	29.79	0.5	33	38.5	41.0	40	35	0.12
15th	30.45	2.0	29	37.0	40.6	40	32	0.08
22nd	30.44	1.7	28	35.1	39.7	38	32	—
Mar. 1st	30.29	0.0	33	36.4	39.0	41	34	0.26
8th	30.27	1.5	35	39.0	39.5	49	39	0.13
15th	29.52	2.3	29	39.0	40.3	43	33	2.48
22nd	29.50	3.6	25	36.0	39.8	41	30	0.70
29th	30.05	4.3	33	39.4	39.5	52	39	0.07
April 5th	29.71	1.4	36	42.7	41.1	52	40	0.88
12th	29.96	2.4	39	43.2	42.1	52	43	0.52
19th	29.83	3.0	35	43.5	43.1	48	39	0.44
26th	*	*	*	*	*		*	
May 3rd	30.08	4.3	37	46.7	44.3	54	40	0.06
10th	29.90	3.2	35	46.2	45.2	53	39	0.64
17th	29.87	4.2	41	48.2	45.6	59	45	0.24
24th	30.13	3.7	43	50.7	47.2	56	47	0.14
31st	29.96	4.2	43	52.5	48.4	63	47	0.46
June 7th	30.11	6.3	45	53.8	49.5	66	50	0.02
14th	30.08	5.3	44	56.2	51.1	66	49	0.18
21st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
28th	29.79	8.2	43	57.7	53.8	66	49	0.16
July 5th	29.88	10.2	51	59.8	54.4	74	55	0.22
12th	30.10	7.5	49	59.7	55.6	67	53	—
19th	29.55	2.7	48	58.9	56.0	65	53	1.03
26th	29.81	1.2	47	55.8	55.5	59	50	4.13
Aug. 2nd	29.77	5.2	49	57.4	55.0	66	53	1.07
9th	29.67	5.4	46	57.7	55.0	64	51	0.23
16th	29.80	5.3	49	57.9	55.7	63	53	0.26
23rd	29.82	6.0	46	57.7	55.8	66	51	1.33
30th	30.13	7.9	52	59.6	55.8	78	59	0.29
Sept. 6th	30.23	5.3	44	59.5	57.0	67	51	0.31
13th	29.86	3.1	49	58.4	56.9	63	54	2.17
20th	29.67	2.9	44	55.8	56.3	60	49	1.79
27th	29.90	5.1	47	55.4	55.3	62	51	0.77
Oct. 4th	30.29	0.9	45	53.1	54.7	56	48	0.92
11th	29.61	6.1	40	51.4	53.6	56	45	0.69
18th	29.85	3.5	45	51.1	52.4	60	49	0.35
25th	29.66	5.2	37	50.1	52.1	53	43	0.79
Nov. 1st	29.90	2.3	41	48.2	50.7	54	45	0.76
8th	29.62	4.4	33	45.5	49.9	49	37	0.43
15th	30.30	2.5	38	44.8	48.2	52	44	0.10
22nd	29.74	1.1	30	42.1	46.9	48	35	1.34
29th	29.63	1.8	32	41.8	45.8	47	36	1.02
Dec. 6th	30.30	—	33	41.6	45.0	42	36	0.01
13th	29.58	0.4	27	38.0	43.9	42	32	1.42
20th	30.08	0.8	33	38.8	42.5	47	37	0.06
27th	29.94	0.7	32	39.2	42.3	44	36	0.40

* Records not available.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1918.

PART XVI.

SANITARY PROVISIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Section | 344. Amendment of section 94 of Public Health Act, 1875. |
| „ | 345. Power to appoint deputy medical officer of health. |
| „ | 346. Defining establishment of a new business for purposes of section 112 of Public Health Act, 1875. |
| „ | 347. Discontinuance of offensive trade. |
| „ | 348. Extension of powers of veterinary inspector to section 116 of Public Health Act, 1875. |
| „ | 349. Appointment of inspectors of nuisances. |
| „ | 350. Application of certain provisions of Part III of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. |
| „ | 351. Certain sections of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to apply within city. |
| „ | 352. Regulation as to ashtubs and ashbins. |
| „ | 353. Occupier to be liable for removal of solid matter or refuse. |
| „ | 354. Improper construction or repair of water-closet or drain. |
| „ | 355. Maintenance and repair of water-closet used in common. |
| „ | 356. Byelaws as to closet accommodation. |
| „ | 357. Wilful damage to drains, water-closets, etc. |
| „ | 358. Penalty on throwing slops into ashpits. |
| „ | 359. Inspection for nuisances. |
| „ | 360. Power to enforce alteration of privies, ashpits, etc. |
| „ | 361. Power to require removal of urinal. |
| „ | 362. Houses invested with vermin to be cleansed. |
| „ | 363. Provisions for notification of tuberculosis of lung. |
| „ | 364. To prevent spread of infectious disease amongst children in Sunday School. |
| „ | 365. Further powers for removal to hospital of infected person. |
| „ | 366. Removal of body of person dying of infectious disease. |
| „ | 367. Corpses not to be carried in public conveyance. |
| „ | 368. Prohibition on infected person carrying on business. |
| „ | 369. Persons to furnish names of laundrymen to whom clothes, &c., from infected houses sent. |
| „ | 370. Persons engaged in washing or mangling clothes to furnish list of owners of clothes in certain cases. |
| „ | 371. Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses. |
| „ | 372. Byelaws prohibiting sale of certain meat. |
| „ | 373. For regulating manufacture and sale of ice-cream, &c. |
| „ | 374. For preventing infection arising from sale of oysters, etc. |
| „ | 375. Penalty on withholding information from medical officer required. |

PART XVII.

PROVISIONS AS TO MILK SUPPLY.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Section | 376. Penalty for selling milk of diseased cows. |
| „ | 377. Penalty on failing to isolate diseased cow. |
| „ | 378. Obligation to notify cases of tuberculosis. |
| „ | 379. Power to take samples of milk. |
| „ | 380. Powers to inspect cows and to take samples of milk. |
| „ | 381. Milk dealers to supply information respecting source of their milk supply and of customers when required. |
| „ | 382. Medical officer may inspect dairies, &c., beyond city in certain cases. |
| „ | 383. Power to establish sterilised milk depot. |
| „ | 384. Procedure. |
| „ | 385. Expenses of execution of this Part of Act. |
| „ | 386. Execution of this Part of Act by committee. |
| „ | 387. Cesser of certain provisions of this Part of Act. |

PART XVIII.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Section | 388. Part V. of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to apply within city. |
| „ | 389. As to periods of letting as affecting common lodging houses. |
| „ | 390. Power medically to examine inmates of common lodging-houses where infectious disease is supposed to exist. |
| „ | 391. Byelaws as to lodging-houses. |

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1920.

PART V.

MILK SUPPLY.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Section | 37. Corporation may carry on business of dairymen, purveyors of milk, etc. |
| „ | 38. Milk supply undertaking accounts and revenue. |
| „ | 39. Cesser of provisions of this Part of Act in certain events. |

PART VI.**BUILDING AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.**

- Section 40. Prevention of obstructive buildings.
 „ 41. As to filthy premises.
 „ 42. Maintenance of ashbins.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1928.**PART X.****SANITARY PROVISIONS.**

- Section 154. Conversion of existing accommodation into water-closets.
 „ 155. Penalty on obstructing certain sanitary works.
 „ 156. Water-closets may be required in new buildings.
 „ 157. As to powers requiring sanitary conveniences for manufactories, &c.
 „ 158. As to houses without water supply.
 „ 159. Cleansing of dwelling-houses in certain cases.
 „ 160. Removal of infirm and diseased persons in certain cases.
 „ 161. Power to order alteration of chimneys.
 „ 162. Prohibition of tents, vans, &c.
 „ 163. Further provisions as to tents, vans, &c.
 „ 164. Byelaws as to stables, &c.
 „ 165. Regulation dustbins.
 „ 166. Restrictions as to use of ashbins.
 „ 167. Byelaws as to refuse.
 „ 168. Byelaws as to tipping refuse.
 „ 169. Machinery, &c., for and treatment of refuse.

PART XI.**INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

- Section 170. Power to close Sunday Schools and exclude children from entertainments.
 „ 171. Restriction on attendance of children at Sunday Schools and places of assembly when infectious disease prevails.
 „ 172. For preventing spread of infectious disease.
 „ 173. Extended meaning of “infectious disease” for certain purposes.
 „ 174. Corporation may supply antidotes against infectious disease.
 „ 175. Prohibition on infected person carrying on business.
 „ 176. Power to compensate persons for ceasing employment to prevent spread of disease.
 „ 177. Penalty on withholding information from medical officer.
 „ 178. Disinfection in case of tuberculosis.
 „ 179. As to infected stables and other places.

PART XII.**HUMAN FOOD.**

- Section 180. Further powers in relation to unsound food.
 „ 181. Penalty on original vendor of unsound food.
 „ 182. Byelaws as to food.
 „ 183. Byelaws as to inspection of meat.
 „ 184. Power to take samples of food for analysis.
 „ 185. For regulating manufacture and sale of ice-cream, &c.
 „ 186. Registration of premises used for manufacture, &c., of potted meats and ice-cream.
 „ 187. As to street vendors.
 „ 188. Restriction on taking inedible fats into premises where food is prepared.
 „ 189. Notice of slaughter of animal unfit for human food.
 „ 190. Medical practitioners to notify cases of food poisoning.

PART XIII.**COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**

- Section 191. As to periods of letting as affecting common lodging-houses.
 „ 192. Power to refuse registration.
 „ 193. Further provisions as to registration of common lodging-houses.
 „ 194. Byelaws as to common lodging-houses.
 „ 195. Procedure on death of common lodging-house keeper.
 „ 196. Notice of certain provisions of Part XIII of Act.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1925.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Parts II, III, and IV of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, the whole of Part V and Part VI, Sections 79, 80, 81 and 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, also the whole of Part VIII.

The Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919 ;

Part II (except sections 13, 16 to 19, 23 and 34), Part III (except section 44), Part IV and Part V, (except sections 51 and 54) of the Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

DATE.	TITLE.
1884.	Lodging Houses.
1928.	Doposit of Substances from Vehicles on Public Highways, &c.
1928.	Nuisances by Dogs.
1902.	Good Rule and Government :—
	4. Throwing Waste Paper, &c., in Streets.
	5. Throwing Broken Glass, &c., in Streets.
	11. Throwing Orange Peel, &c., on Footpaths.
1844.	General Byelaws made under “ Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 ” :—
	9. Depositing or throwing offensive matter and things in the Streets, Rivers, &c., or drowning animals in Rivers, &c.
	10. Removing nightsoil or other offensive matters, except betwoen certain hours.
	12. Not cleansing Footpaths.
	14. Keeping Swine Styres to the front of Streets, or Swine in Dwelling-houses.
	19. Carrying Carcases uncovered.
	20. Placing Caravans, Tents, &c., in Streets.
	22. Slaughtering and Dressing Animals in the Street.
	24. General Street Nuisances.
	45. Exposing Unsound Meat for Sale.
1866.	Prevention of Nuisances.
1925.	Offensive Trades.
1905.	Spitting in Public Places.

